

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2571.

JAPAN HAS SHIPPED 200,000 TROOPS ABROAD AND IS MOBILIZING MORE

Scouts of Both Armies Collide North of Ping-Yang and Russians Retreat.

Transport Shinshi Maru, With a Hawaiian History, Wrecked at Chemulpo—French Officer Arrested for Trying to Sell Naval Secrets to Japan.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NAGASAKI, March 11.—Up to date 200,000 troops have been shipped from Japan. A second army corps is being mobilized.

RUSSIAN SCOUTS RETREAT.

TOKIO, March 11.—Japanese and Russian scouts have collided north of Ping Yang. The Russians retreated.

ANOTHER DREYFUS CASE.

PARIS, March 11.—A non-commissioned officer named Martin has been arrested for attempting to sell naval secrets to Japan.

WAS FAMOUS IN HONOLULU.

YOKOHAMA, March 11.—The transport Shinshi Maru has been wrecked at Chemulpo.

The Japanese steamer Shinshi Maru is well known in Honolulu as she was one of the vessels which, during the republic, brought numerous Japanese emigrants here who were not permitted to land. A provision of the Hawaiian law at that time was to the effect that each emigrant should have \$50 of his own money in pocket at time of landing. The authorities held up the Shinshi Maru and after numerous delays declared that the immigrants did not own the money they displayed. The emigrants appealed to their government. Later the Naniwa, a Japanese cruiser, came here to demand \$150,000 damages because the steamer and two others which had met with a like fate could not land their passengers. On the arrival of the Naniwa there was something of a panic and the Hawaiian government, acting on advice from Washington, paid the sum of \$75,000 as damages. H. E. Cooper was minister of foreign affairs in Hawaii at the time of this incident.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

PORT ARTHUR, Manchuria, March 10.—The Japanese fleet

OFFICIAL REPORT OF VLADIVOSTOK AFFAIR

Miki Saito, Japanese Consul General at Honolulu, received the following cablegram from Minister Takahira last evening giving details of the Japanese bombardment of Vladivostok:

Washington, March 10th.

Miki Saito, Honolulu.

The official report of Vice-Admiral Kamimura, commanding the Second (cruiser) Squadron runs as follows:

"On the sixth instant our squadron approached the northeastern forts of Vladivostok and demonstratively bombarded the port from 2 p. m. for about forty minutes and then withdrew. We could see the Russian artillery lined up on the forts but they did not respond to our fire.

"In the morning of the next day, the seventh instant, our squadron surveyed American Bay and Streroku Bay but did not find the enemy's fleet in those places. At noon on the same day we returned to Vladivostok and approached the east of the entrance to that port but our examination of the place gave us no indication of the presence of the enemy's squadron in that harbor.

"Later we surveyed Possiet Bay but the enemy's fleet was not there."

TAKAHIRA.

American Bay is about thirty-five miles east of Vladivostok. Streroku Bay is between American Bay and Vladivostok. Possiet Bay is about thirty-five miles south of Vladivostok. Vladivostok is situated on a peninsula between Amur Bay and Ousouri Bay. The entrance to Vladivostok from the northeastern forts, or Ousouri Bay, is between the mainland of the peninsula and some small islands. The main entrance is through Amur Bay so the above dispatch indicates that the Japanese fleet did not reach the main entrance to the harbor. The Japanese cruised for a distance of about seventy miles along the coast in front of Vladivostok. The dispatch indicates that Admiral Kamimura's chief mission was to find the Russian squadron of four vessels. Kamimura's squadron is made up entirely of cruisers.

ONE OF THE LOCAL BILLS NOW BEFORE THE HOUSE

Complete Text of the Measure Amending the Organic Law Which Delegate Kuhio Introduced By Request of Local Parties.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole (by request) introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

A Bill to amend section sixty-four of "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii" as to modify certain sections of the election law of said Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that section sixty-four is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows:

"Sec. 64. The rules and regulations for administering oaths and holding elections set forth in Ballou's Compilation, Civil Laws, Appendix, and the list of registering districts and precincts appended are continued in force with the following changes, to wit:

"Strike out the preliminary proclamation and sections one to twenty-six, inclusive, sections thirty, thirty-nine, and fifty-five, the second and third paragraphs of section forty-eight, the second paragraph of section fifty, and sections sixty-two, sixty-three, and sixty-six.

"Amend section twenty-seven so that it will read:

"Sec. 27. Whenever the convenience of electors may so require, the governor and the secretary of the Territory shall set apart two or more precincts in each district, of which there shall be as many as shall be sufficient to make the number of votes polled at any one election precinct to be not more than two hundred, and as nearly as can be ascertained; and each precinct so established shall have its separate polling place. Provided, That no change shall hereafter be made as to the boundaries of any precincts within thirty days of an election."

"In section twenty-nine strike out all after the word 'Nihau' and in lieu thereof insert: 'The boards of registration existing at the date of the approval of this Act shall go out of office, and new boards, which shall consist of three members each, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, whose terms of office shall be four years. Appointments made by the governor when the senate is not in session shall be valid until the succeeding meeting of that body.'

"In section thirty-one strike out 'the first day of April and the thirtieth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven,' and insert in lieu thereof 'the twenty-fifth day of August and the fifth day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four.'

"Strike out the words 'and the detailed record' in sections fifty-two and one hundred and twelve.

"Strike out the word 'marshal' wherever it occurs and insert in lieu thereof 'high sheriff.'

"Strike out of section fifty-three the words 'except as provided in section one hundred and fourteen hereof.'

"In sections fifty-three, fifty-four,

fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, sixty, seventy-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, and one hundred and thirteen strike out the words 'minister' and 'minister of the interior' wherever they occur and insert in lieu thereof the words 'secretary of the Territory.'

"In section fifty-six, paragraph three, strike out 'interior office' and insert 'office of the secretary of the Territory.'

"In section fifty-six, first paragraph, after the words 'candidate for election' insert 'to the legislature;' and in the last paragraph strike out the word 'only.'

"Strike out the word 'elective' in section sixty-four.

"In sections sixty-four, sixty-eight, and seventy-two strike out the words 'minister of the interior' or 'minister' wherever they occur, and insert in lieu thereof the word 'governor.'

"Amend section sixty-seven so that it will read:

"Sec. 67. At least forty days before any election the governor shall issue an election proclamation and transmit copies of the same to the several boards of inspectors throughout the Territory or where such election is to be held."

"Amend section seventy so that it will read:

"Sec. 70. When an election is ordered the governor shall appoint from each precinct, from the electors thereof whose names appear upon the last registration roll of voters of said district, two inspectors, two judges, and two clerks; the inspectors, judges and clerks to be apportioned equally between the two political parties which, respectively cast the highest and the next highest number of votes for Delegate to Congress at the last general election; the inspectors and judges so appointed shall constitute a board of election for such precinct. Such board of election shall canvass the votes for such precinct, and must be present at the closing of the polls. The members of said board shall relieve each other in the duties of canvassing the ballots, which may be conducted by at least half of the whole number, but the final certificate shall be signed by a majority of the whole. No person shall be eligible to act as an officer of election at any precinct who has been employed in any official capacity in the Territory within ninety days next preceding any election. The inspector may appoint judges and clerks if, during the progress of an election, any judge or clerk ceases to act."

"Strike out all of sections seventy-five, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, and seventy-nine, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. All officers upon whom is imposed by the provisions of this law or any subsequent law of the Territory of Hawaii the duty of designating polling places shall cause such polling places to be suitably provided with a ballot box."

(Continued on Page 8.)

began a bombardment of the city at midnight last night and continued until 8 o'clock this morning.

TOKIO, Japan, March 10.—Admiral Kimimura reports that the bombardment of Vladivostok by the Japanese fleet was very effective. No losses are reported in the fleet.

PARIS, France, March 10.—Russia has entered a vigorous protest against the activity of Chinese troops on the Manchurian border. Bands of Chinese regulars are harassing the Russian troops in direct violation of China's declaration of neutrality.

CANOA, Crete, March 10.—The Russian torpedo-boat that recently sailed from Port Said for here was lost on the trip. The crew was rescued.

WELL-PAID COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President has fixed the salary of the Canal Commissioners at \$12,000 per annum.

STORM ON THE COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 10.—One of the worst storms experienced in years is raging along the Pacific Coast. Great damage has been done shipping though no serious wrecks have yet been reported. A few buildings have been blown down by the terrific force of the wind. Telegraph wires all along the Coast are prostrated. This morning a train was blown off the track at Alameda.

MAD MULLAH CAMPAIGN.

BRESBERA, Somaliland, March 10.—General Manning, commanding the British forces, surprised the Mad Mullah's forces today, killing 150. Three thousand camels were captured.

THE PEARL HARBOR MAP

May Yet Be Exhibited At St. Louis Fair.

The profile map of Pearl Harbor is to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War for exhibition at St. Louis, to be afterwards left in Washington for the information of Senators and Representatives. This plan has not been definitely decided upon, although Commissioner Macfarlane and Governor Carter have conferred on the subject and the offer will be made to Secretary Taft.

The Board of Agriculture has made a request that the collection of fruits and of Hawaiian woods be given it and an exhibit will probably be made in the new quarters at the government nursery. The Board will have the woods cut and polished if they are turned over to it. The school and fish exhibit are both to be placed in the rooms of the Hawaii Promotion Committee.

Commissioner Macfarlane would still like to see the Territory represented at the St. Louis fair. Some time ago he wrote to Secretary Reeves of the possibility of Hawaii being unable to make a display the exposition, and in reply received an urgent request that such action be not taken. Mr. Reeves was emphatic in the statement that such a course would be the worst mistake that the Territory could possibly make, and gave convincing reasons why the exhibit should not be abandoned.

"I believe myself that it will be a great mistake," said Commissioner Macfarlane yesterday. "If the Territory is unable to make a display at St. Louis at its own expense, then the community should do something, in my opinion. Hawaii will be the only State or territory in the Union which will not be represented at the fair. I have placed the matter up to the Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce, but neither body has taken any action."

"So far there has been no expense attached to the preparations for an exhibit. In the statement I made to the governor there was no charge for salaries of any kind, and so far I have borne all the expenses of correspondence, etc., out of my own pocket. I have no personal interest in the matter, and Secretary Reeves of the St. Louis Fair Commission has rendered every assistance in his power, so we were not out the expense of sending a man to St. Louis to arrange the details of the exhibit. Mr. Funston who is a fair commissioner, now on a visit here, is also of the opinion that it will be a mistake to allow the opportunity to slip by without acting. He believes that if the government is unable to do it, then the community should come to the rescue. He says we miss the opportunity of telling forty million people of the beauties and attractions of Hawaii."

"It simply means that if we do not make a proper display, Hawaii will still be known to the world at large as the home of the hula dancer and nothing else. It looks now as if the Midway show from here will be the only representation of the islands, excepting the fruit display made by the Department of Agriculture."

"I am making an effort now to have the profile map of Pearl Harbor, which shows the location of the channel, the proposed fortifications and buildings, shown at the World's Fair. Governor Carter has promised to write to the Secretary of War in regard to the matter, offering him the map, and asking that he arrange for its exhibition at St. Louis. If this can be done, it will be at least something for Hawaii. The map is not yet completed but will be very shortly. The fish exhibit will go to the Promotion Committee and the woods and fruits probably to the Board of Agriculture which has made a request for them."

Commissioner Macfarlane only recently sent a notification to Secretary Reeves, that it has been finally determined not to make an exhibit at St. Louis and has not had time for a reply.

Coal Steamers in Hands of Russians.

SUEZ, Feb. 23.—The steamers laden with coal for Japan captured by Russian torpedo boat destroyers are reported to be the British steamer Ettrickdale from Barry, February 3d, for Sabang, the British steamer Frankby from Barry, February 3d, for Hongkong, and the Norwegian steamer Matilda from Penarth, January 30th, for Sasebo.

Chinese Soldiers Go to Frontier.

PEKIN, Feb. 23.—Since February 23d four troop trains have left Pao Ting Fu for the Northeastern frontier. The last contingent leaves today on two trains, completing the force of 10,000 men. These troops are all regulars and their equipment is excellent. They will be replaced by troops from Shan Tung province.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS

Schuman Carriage Warehouse In Ashes.

Fire Department Has Tough Job In Kakaako.

With horses pulling fire wagons through mud knee deep and having to lay such long lengths of hose that it was sometime before water could be secured the firemen had a big tussle with a fire that had a long start of them in a carriage repository on Laniwai street, Kakaako, after two o'clock this morning. For over an hour the building was burning fiercely and had there been any wind it would have been very dangerous to surrounding property.

A little after half past one o'clock this morning Officer Mullettner was in Laniwai street, Kakaako, scouring up the witnesses to the suicide of Albert Kaiser. He glanced at the big carriage building and noticed flames through a crack in the roof. He turned in an alarm from the nearest box and the firemen were soon on the scene. For some reason no water was turned into the hose until perhaps five or ten minutes after the hose had been laid to the burning building and the firemen stood holding the nozzle. The building was a one story, wooden structure, having a galvanized iron roof. It was filled with carriages and the iron roof collapsing and falling upon these produced a big mass of flames. The firemen smashed in the doors and poured tons of water on the burning vehicles but it was after half past two before the fire had been completely mastered.

The burned building and its contents were the property of the Schuman Carriage Co., Ltd., and it is stated that its contents represented a heavy stock of vehicles of great value. The Schuman Carriage Company, Ltd., represents a consolidation of the former company, the C. F. Herrick Carriage Company, and the Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. The Laniwai street warehouse is understood to have contained a large stock of goods taken over by this consolidation, the remainder of the stock being carried at the store in the Alexander Young building and in the basement storage rooms attached to it.

It was impossible this morning to communicate with any member of the Schuman company as to the extent of the loss or the amount of the insurance and no particulars could be obtained as to how the fire originated. The "all out" whistle was blown at 2:50 o'clock this morning.

Heavy Traffic Across Siberia.

IRKUTSK, Feb. 23.—The movement of troops on the Transsiberian Railroad has attained unprecedented proportions. All trains from Manchuria are crowded with women and children and the station here is filling with refugees waiting an opportunity to return to Russia, many of them remaining two days before being able to continue their journey. A locomotive broke through the ice on Lake Baikal, near the shore, and sank, but no loss of life has been reported.

MR. BUSH ON
PUBLIC FINANCES

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Editor Adviser: "Any mercantile house could run the government for twenty-five per cent of what it is costing now, and do better too. We have had enough of the Legislature to do us for awhile."

This is the view of Mr. P. C. Jones, an experienced and successful business man. This seems to be a general view in this community about calling the Legislature.

I do not see any urgent necessity for calling the Legislature at the present time to study out some means whereby we can tide over our present troubles. The regular session of the Legislature is near and the expenditure, besides the uncertainty as to what the legislation will be, is a grave reason against calling the law-making body together in extra session. It seems to me that our Governor has sufficient power and experience himself to handle the situation. He is untrammelled and free from all local influences and has only his plain duty to the President and the American people to direct him in whatever policy he may choose to carry out at the present time, and it is the duty of all citizens to trust and support him in his efforts under the circumstances.

If I mistake not, I think the Governor has ample power to restrict the expenditure of money under certain conditions, as for instance a great saving could be made at the present time by abolishing the maintenance of a militia when we are to have a standing force of American troops stationed in this Territory, and by getting the Federal Government to assume the care and expense of maintaining the lepers and the Settlement. Pass the Band over to private parties, those who derive special pleasure and reap direct benefits from its use. For all the benefits that the poor people receive, the physicians for the country may as well be abolished. None but public works of the most urgent need should be undertaken at the present time.

I have no doubt that our Governor can call the attention of the American Government to our troubles and ask it to remit our customs and postal revenues to the territorial government, as the federal government has a plethora of money and endless sources of revenue at its command. We made a little business mistake in giving away our best source of revenue. Also call the attention of the parent government to the favor that she has given Porto Rico, with not as good an exchange as she received when she was presented with this archipelago as a gift.

Then when our law-making body is again convened in regular session, let us see if it is not the fair thing to put a tax on some of the franchises that are so freely given and make them a source of revenue to the government to enable it to meet its legitimate and necessary expenses, and give private individuals and corporations a chance to help pay the running expenses of our territory. There are numerous other sources of revenue and legitimate ways of reducing our expenses without reducing the pay of the wage earner, or of needlessly raising the taxes, while these leaks are going on in the manner allowed.

JNO. E. BUSH.

Buckeye Club Meets at Young Hotel.

The Buckeye Club celebrated its third anniversary last evening as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Smith at the Alexander Young Hotel. The meeting was held in the ball room, the alcove of which was prettily decorated with greens, an American flag being an attractive background for a picture of the late William McKinley.

Among the interesting proceedings of the evening were resolutions on the death of Mark Hanna, and a report and resolutions on the McKinley Park proposition, by which the club placed itself on record as favoring the park idea rather than a McKinley monument.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, W. A. Bowen; vice-president, W. H. Rice; secretary-treasurer, Prof. Dyke.

Music committee, Stanley Livingstone and Mr. Gonagle.

Entertainment committee, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Johnson, P. M. Pond.

Executive committee, W. E. Skinner, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Raymond C. Brown.

Rev. W. D. Westervelt presented the special committee report on the McKinley Memorial, including the resolution of the club, as follows:

Report of special committee of the Buckeye Club appointed to investigate and ascertain as far as possible the desire of the majority of the club in regard to a proposed change in the form of the McKinley Memorial from a park to a monument:

This committee has made as full and careful investigation as could be accomplished under the circumstances. A letter of inquiry was prepared and sent with an enclosed postal card to the names on the mailing list of the club, about seventy in all.

Fifty-eight replies have been received. Twenty-seven votes are cast in favor of a monument of some kind. Thirty-one votes are in favor of a park. Several persons stated that their first wish was for a park, but that owing to delay and the probable difficulty of caring for a park in the future they would vote for a monument.

Since the majority vote has been cast in favor of a park, your committee would respectfully recommend that the following resolution be adopted by the Buckeye Club and sent to Judge Sanford B. Dole, the chairman of the McKinley Memorial Committee:

Whereas, the Buckeye Club of Honolulu has a large personal, as well as financial, interest in all the plans concerning the memory of the Honored William McKinley, late President of the United States, such interest arising from the fact that he was one of the most famous sons of our State of Ohio, and

Whereas a long delay has followed the accumulation of funds for the perfection of a McKinley Park as first proposed;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the

VICTIM OF
GAMBLINGVivian Richardson Is
Arrested for
Theft.

Vivian Richardson, a trusted employee of the Waterworks Department, was placed under arrest yesterday on a charge of embezzlement of public money. The amount is not definitely known yet, but is believed to be more than \$2,000. Officers of the government were engaged all day yesterday and last evening going over Richardson's books, and the exact amount will be known when the case is brought up before Judge Dickey this morning.

Richardson was arrested shortly before noon and taken to the police station where he remained for two or three hours until released on bail in the sum of \$1,000 with James H. Boyd and Harry Armitage as sureties. The bond is good until 9 o'clock this morning when Richardson is to be produced in court.

Gambling is the cause of Richardson's downfall. The harpies who have been engaged in fleecing young men at the joint on Fort street in which William Vida and Louis Schmidt admitted to have worked, are said to have secured much of Richardson's, or the Government's money, and there is a story of his having lost about \$200 one night at the Anchor saloon. This was the same night on which Richardson is alleged to have gone to the Capitol building, entered the Waterworks department and took from the safe the sum of \$100, which was also lost in a dice game. This money Richardson has admitted having taken, but asserts it was replaced the next day. Richardson admits having lost only \$30 at the Anchor saloon but the police and government officials are certain the amount was much larger. In this same game an ex-employee of the Public Works Department, who has been much in the public eye of late, is said to have taken part.

The shortage in Richardson's accounts was discovered yesterday morning, and the information was conveyed to Governor Carter by Statistician Buckland. Governor Carter immediately sent for High Sheriff Brown. The Governor stated immediately on hearing the news that he intended taking no chances, and no matter whom the investigation struck, the matter would be pressed to the last degree.

Richardson was taken into custody at once and an investigation of his accounts was begun by Superintendent of Public Works Holloway, Watermaster Andrew Brown and Auditor Fisher.

A partial confession has been wrung from Richardson and it is believed that the case will go hard against him. The alleged defalcations extend back over a long period and may go considerably over \$2,000. The amounts are alleged to have been abstracted in small sums.

The young man has been repeatedly warned against gambling and drinking by friends. A letter was sent to a prominent government official yesterday afternoon in which the writer stated that these warnings had been constantly made, as his friends believed he was going the pace too rapidly.

Several gambling games have been running in town of late in which Richardson is believed to have waged heavily.

Vivian Richardson was appointed to the responsible position of chief clerk about the time that James Boyd was promoted to the Superintendent of Public Works and W. H. Wright as Treasurer. Like the others he is a part Hawaiian.

THIRD INFANTRY
MAY COME HERE

An officer aboard the transport Sherman is of the opinion that when orders are received for an infantry force to come to Honolulu to replace the artillery battalion, the Third Infantry will get the plum. The Third Infantry was under orders to proceed to Panama, but as the officer in command there said he wanted marines, not soldiers, the order was revoked.

Buckeye Club urge the McKinley Memorial Committee to push as speedily as possible the preparation of the McKinley Park for its benefit of the public and also provide for its future maintenance. If this is found to be non-feasible the Buckeye Club would most respectfully request the sale of the land already purchased and the erection of a suitable monument on some prominent spot near the center of the city.

The club accepted the report.

The resolutions concerning Mark Hanna were presented by Rev. W. H. Rice. Rev. W. D. Westervelt gave a sketch of the statesman's life calling attention to his Scotch-Quaker descent which gave him his staying qualities. His education was a tribute to the public school system. His career was meteoric, for as a politician he came before the nation as the manager of McKinley's campaign, succeeding the year after to Senator Foster's seat in the Senate.

Mrs. William Whitney and Mrs. Frank Atherton contributed to the social side of the evening with music, and the meeting closed with the serving of delicious refreshments.

The Buckeye Club was organized three years ago. W. E. Skinner being responsible. He was its first secretary. Joshua K. Brown being the first president. It was organized purely to bring all Obionians into social intercourse at stated intervals and has had a successful career.

TREASURER KEPOIKAI'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

It Shows Nearly \$700,000 for General Expenses Besides What May Be Saved in Salaries, Etc.

Treasurer Kepoikai yesterday sent to Governor Carter the financial statement printed in full below. It shows that, after salaries and payrolls on the existing scale, also all interest accruing, are provided for, there will still be available from estimated current revenue the sum of \$569,342.95 to meet the general running expenses of the Government until the end of the period, June 30, 1905. Besides that amount there will be over \$100,000 of road taxes to be expended in the districts where collected.

Practically the nearly \$700,000 thus shown to be available for the general public services of the Territory might be taken, so far as the question of an extra session is concerned, as tiding the Treasury over for just one year, because a year from date the regular session of the Legislature of 1905 will have been in session about three weeks, or time enough to enact such financial legislation that may be necessary for any contingency of the rest of the biennial period.

Treasurer Kepoikai is not presenting his figures to serve an argument against cutting down salaries and payrolls, for in handing a copy of his statement to an Advertiser reporter he pointed out large items in that category which he said might and ought to be reduced.

Here is the Treasurer's statement, whose showing of \$569,342.95, exclusive of road tax, for current expenses is \$41,018.63 better than that lately made to the business men, which was \$528,324.32:

DETAIL OF RECEIPTS BY MONTHS FOR THE YEAR 1904-5, ESTIMATED
THE SAME AS THE RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1903.

1904—	
January	\$ 98,453 95
February	77,819 03
March	142,264 37
April	166,042 80
May	215,458 10
June	120,057 07
Total	\$ 820,095 32

Less:	
Chinese Fund paid in May	\$ 155,546 70
Road Tax Special Deposit	90,430 00
Land Sales, Special Deposit	11,173 61
Total	\$ 257,150 31

Total Current Cash	\$ 562,945 01
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1904—	
July	\$ 89,260 42
August	202,128 23
September	68,869 87
October	89,772 50
November	1,185,939 85
December	247,607 26
Total	\$1,883,578 13

Less:	
Treasury Notes ..	\$ 145,000 00
Road Tax, Special Deposit	23,269 00
Land Sales, Special Deposit	10,580 20
Total	\$ 178,849 20

Total Current Cash	\$1,704,728 93
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ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1905:

For January, February, March, April, May, June (the same as for same months in 1904, as above)	\$ 562,945 01
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Total available Current Cash ..	\$2,830,618 95
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OBLIGATIONS:

Salaries and Pay Rolls, 18 months bill ..	\$1,105,607 00
Salaries and Pay Rolls, 6 months bill ..	1,016,019 00

Total ..	\$2,121,626 00
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Interest on Public Debt and Com.—	
Due 1904	\$ 80,190 00
Due 1905	50,920 00

Interest Treas. Notes and Registered Warrants, Estimated at	8,500 00
Total ..	\$ 139,610 00

Available balance for running expenses Treasurer's Office, March 5, 1904.	\$ 261,276 00
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STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND PAY ROLLS UNDER THE 18 MONTHS' AND 6 MONTHS' APPROPRIATION BILLS.

18 Months' Appropriation Bills.	Salary.	Pay Roll.
Permanent Settlement	\$ 12,450 00	
Office of the Secretary	9,900 00	
Judiciary Department	11,430 00	
Attorney General's Department	25,050 00	36,130 00
Treasury Department	42,750 00	
Public Works Department	32,580 00	
Public Grounds	9,810 00	
Pilots (Public Works)	34,830 00	
Public Instruction	42,900 00	494,100 00
Department of Public Lands	23,210 00	
Bureau of Agriculture	18,900 00	19,500 00
Bureau of Survey	17,250 00	
Bureau of Health	48,960 00	140,410 00
Military	16,110 00	
Band	6,030 00	21,417 00
Audit Office	18,300 00	
Totals	\$ 368,760 00	\$ 736,847 00
		368,760 00

Total of Appropriations	\$1,105,607 00
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6 Months' Appropriation Bill—

Judiciary Department	\$ 2,625 00	\$ 345,960 00
Attorney General's Department	71,685 00	
Treasury Department (Office)	5,400 00	
Treasury Department (Tax Bureau) ..	14,700 00	135,000 00
Treasury Dept. (Conveyance Bureau) ..	16,290 00	4,320 00
Public Works	44,740 00	128,281 50
Water Works	39,127 50	4,680 00
Fire Department		102,840 00
Audit Office	3,750 00	
Totals	\$ 292,312 50	\$ 723,706 50
		292,312 50

Total of Appropriations	\$1,016,019 00
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Total estimated receipts for 18 months.	\$1,105,607 00
Total 18 mo. Appropriations, as above ..	1,016,019 00
Total 6 mo. Appropriations, as above ..	2,121,626 00

Available cash for Current Expenses	\$ 708,992 95
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Interest due on Bonded Debt, 18 mo....	\$ 131,110 00
Estimated Interest on Treas. Notes and Registered Warrants	8,500 00
Total ..	139,610 00

Balance available for Running Exp... Treasurer's Office, March 5, 1904.	\$ 569,342 95
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HAWAIIAN
GOES WRONGH. Kapea's Act May
Lead Him to
Suicide.

Search is being instituted by the police for Henry Kapea, a young Hawaiian who announced to a friend through the medium of a card that he intended to shoot himself. Dead or alive the police hope to locate Kapea, but the High Sheriff is of the opinion that the threat of suicide will not be borne out by subsequent developments.

Henry Kapea, collector for the Hawaiian Trust Company, is alleged to be an embezzler by his employers, and Kapea confessed to a "wrong deed" in a penciled card which he sent to a friend the day his employers charged him with a shortage.

Yesterday the Hawaiian Trust Company, Ltd., issued a warrant for Kapea's arrest. He is charged with having embezzled the sum of \$100, the act having been committed on December 15, 1903. It is alleged that Kapea collected \$100 from a Chinese tenant of the John Ena estate, for which the Trust Company is agent, and failed to turn it in. When J. R. Galt of the Trust Company, returned from the mainland last week, he ascertained that the tenant had paid the money to Kapea. Mr. Galt at once charged Kapea with the theft and the employee confessed his guilt. Kapea asked for clemency, but Mr. Galt said he intended to prosecute him as he had abused the confidence of the company.

The same day Kapea disappeared. He has been residing at the Kamehameha Alumnae club house on Fort street, and search there gives no indication that he has been in his room for several days. On Saturday he was to have met Mr. Dunn of the Metropolitan Market. The engagement was not kept, but Mr. Dunn found on Monday the following penciled card, bearing Kapea's own signature, in a drawer of his desk:

"Mr. Dunn, Aloha nui kaua.
"I have done wrong in my life and it better for me to go in the woods and shot myself, and I will do it. I am no good at all after I made some big blunder which I ought not to do. Give my aloha nui to the boy and family. Do anything with my stuff."
H. KAPEA."

Whether this note is a ruse to throw the police off the track, the High Sheriff has no means of determining as yet. He is inclined to the opinion that Kapea has left the city.

Up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard of the missing man.

"War Banquet."

Eight Japanese were arrested in a room in a Japanese hotel on Kukui street a few minutes before two o'clock this morning. They were seated at a table loaded high with liquors and Japanese delicacies at the time the arrests were made. They had been holding a "war banquet" for several hours and finally became so noisy that they had to be gathered in. Each of the men regarded the arrest as a great joke.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROBABLE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AS PROVIDED BY APPROPRIATION BILL FOR THE 18 MONTHS FROM JAN. 1, 1904, TO JUNE 30, 1905, INCLUDING THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE 6 MONTHS' BILL.

Appropriations:	
In the 18 months' Bill for salaries	\$1,105,607 00
In the 6 months' Bill for Salaries	1,016,019 00
Total ..	\$2,121,626 00

In the 18 months' Bill for Expenses ..	\$1,478,085 00
In the 6 months' Bill for Expenses	1,009,319 73
Total ..	\$2,487,404 73

Total Appropriations	\$4,609,030 73
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Estimated Income:	
(Estimated same as 1903 receipts)	
Estimated Cash Receipts for 6 months to June 30, 1904	\$ 820,095 32

Less:	
Special Deposits	\$101,603 61
Chinese Fund	155,546 70
Total ..	257,150 31

Total Current Cash	\$ 562,945 01
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Estimated Cash Receipts for 6 months to Dec. 31, 1904	\$1,883,578 13
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Less:	
Special Deposits	\$ 33,849 20
Treasury Notes	145,000 00
Total ..	178,849 20

Total Current Cash	\$1,704,728 93
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Estimated Cash Receipts for 6 months to June 30, 1905 (estimated as in 1903) ..	562,945 01
Total ..	2,830,618 95

Total excess of Appropriations over and above the Income	\$1,778,411 78
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By paying the Salaries and Interest only from the probable Income the following will be the only available balance to meet the Current Running Expenses:

Total Income, 18 months, as above ..	\$2,830,618 95
Total Salaries as above	2,121,626 00
Balance for Expenses	\$ 708,992 95

Interests:	
Int. on Bonded Debt & Com., due 1904 ..	\$ 80,190 00
Int. on Bonded Debt & Com., due 1905 ..	50,920 00
Estimated Int. on Treasury Notes and Registered Warrants	8,500 00
Total ..	139,610 00

Cash Bal. available for Running Exp... Treasurer's Office, March 5, 1904.	\$ 569,342 95
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STEVEDORE
WAS DROWNED

Wehard Siemsen, a stevedore employed in coaling the steamship Sierra, met death by drowning about half past ten o'clock last night. Siemsen was but seventeen years old. His brother, Eddie Siemsen, was employed at the time on the same work. His mother lives at Ewa and his father is dead, having committed suicide at Iwilei about ten years ago.

The Sierra was moored at the Oceanic wharf. From scows lying alongside coal was being passed aboard the vessel at a rapid rate. Young Siemsen left a scow and climbed through a porthole of the steamer to get a drink of water. He secured this and then clambered back but the porthole taken was not the one through which he had entered. It had no scow underneath so the young stevedore fell into the water. Through the din of many shovels piling coal into baskets other stevedores heard a shout and Joe Silva, a coal passer, saw Siemsen's body falling. William Olepau, boss stevedore, cast a rope into the water. Siemsen rose above the surface but did not catch the rope and again went down and his body was not seen afterwards.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and police officers dragged the harbor until a late hour last night but had not succeeded in finding the body.

As to Change in Weather Service.

Honolulu, March 7, 1904.
Editor Adviser: Professor Lyons feels that the statement in reference to himself, in the Advertiser of this date, in the matter of the United States taking over the local weather service does not put him in exactly the right light. The coming of Mr. Hardin is not the result of a request from the Professor that the United States take charge here, but knowing that sooner or later such a change would be made his communications with the department have been in the nature of inquiries only, the last one being over a year ago, and it was not until Chief Moore's letter to me under date of December 19, 1903, that the matter assumed any definite shape.

Very truly yours,
R. C. LYDECKER,
Territorial Meteorologist.

"Garbage Service Costs Heavily."

It has been suggested to the Advertiser that the garbage service of Honolulu might, in the economy calculations now in progress, be made less expensive to the taxpayers. Different persons have expressed the opinion that the service ought to be made self-supporting or else cut out, in the latter event leaving the public at large to make their peace, and keep it, with the Board of Health as best they may at their own expense.

The talk has led to an examination of Public Works reports. That of Jas. H. Boyd for the year ending June 30, 1902, leaves the investigator in darkness. Henry E. Cooper's report for the year ending June 30, 1903, shows a net cost of the garbage service to the taxpayers of \$33,425.74, thus:

Expenditures—

Salaries and payrolls	\$ 32,275.30
Maintenance garbage and excavator	13,363.84
Total ..	\$ 45,639.14

Collections—

Garbage	\$6,460.65
Excavator	5,752.75
Total ..	\$ 12,213.40

Deficiency ..	\$ 33,425.74
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Plague of Lantana Now Reviving.

The lantana fly has nearly disappeared during the past month and lantana blossoms are showing up bright and fresh,

FRANCHISE MEASURES

Hawaiian Matters Are in Committee Hearing.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The franchise bills before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Territories have constituted the chief theme of interest to Hawaii here during the last six days. Two hearings have been given before the subcommittee, which consists of Representatives Robinson, of Indiana, Thayer, of Massachusetts, Spaulding, of North Dakota, Powers, of Maine, Lilly, of Connecticut, and Southwick, of New York. All these, except Mr. Southwick, who has attended neither of the hearings, have given the franchise bills careful attention. The full committee has a hearing Monday next. It is expected that the franchise bill will be reported favorably to the full committee at that meeting. It is not improbable that the committee will also vote to report the bill favorably to the House. The gas bill is not so far advanced, but good progress is being made with it. However, it is not impossible before this reaches Honolulu that there will be something more final about the success of the proposed legislation.

The deliberations over the electric light bill have resulted in several amendments of more or less importance. While these amendments have been made in executive sessions I am able to state what the subcommittee has done. Changes may be made later in the full committee or in the House but it is pretty certain that the bill, if it passes the House, as is probable, will pass in about the shape the subcommittee already has it.

The first amendment of the bill, as introduced by Delegate Kalanianaʻole affects the territory within which the Hawaiian Electric Company can operate. As the electric bill passed the territorial legislature the franchise comprised "the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii." The subcommittee has restricted the franchise to "the district of Honolulu." This was considered a safeguard for the people of the island and at the same time working no great injury to the company. Accordingly the language of the bill has been modified all the way through so as to make it operative only in the Honolulu district.

The next important amendment affects the life of the franchise. The provision for a thirty-five year term has been struck out and the life of the franchise left indefinite, subject to future acts of Congress. Some of the members of the subcommittee wanted to make the franchise of ten years duration but it was thought preferable to leave it indefinite. In proceeding with the bill, paragraph by paragraph, the subcommittee then took up the subject of the price to be charged for electricity. The bill, as it passed the legislature provided that the price "shall not at any time exceed twenty cents per kilowatt hour or one thousand watt hours." The subcommittee has decided that the upset price shall be 15 cents per kilowatt hour or one thousand watt hours. That, therefore, will reduce the price from 20 cents to 15 cents.

Under the heading of rules and regulations, the bill, as passed by the legislature, provided: "No person, firm, or corporation shall be allowed to place or maintain poles or wires along, upon, or across any public street except such as are authorized by law so to do." The subcommittee has struck out the words "by law" and inserted in lieu thereof "by the Superintendent of Public Works."

POLES AND WIRES.

The provision requiring the company to observe and execute its rules and regulations relative to the placing of poles and wires and relative to other kindred matters, has also been modified. As passed by the territorial legislature "the superintendent of public works may, in his discretion, after giving the company reasonable notice thereof in writing of his intention so to do, proceed to remedy such failure, and the cost of such repairs or changes may be recovered from the company by the territory." As amended by the subcommittee this provision reads "the superintendent of public works shall," etc., instead of "may."

As the legislature passed it, the bill requires that the entire plant, operation, books, and accounts of the company shall "from time to time" be subject to the inspection of the superintendent of public works or other officer appointed by him for that purpose. The subcommittee has changed this to read that the entire plant, books, etc., shall be open "at all times" to such inspection. In the paragraph of the law, known as section 12, and affecting the "borrowing of money and issuance of bonds" the subcommittee has voted to insert after the word "aforesaid" the words: "not to exceed 60 per cent of the value of thereof" meaning that the company may issue bonds to the extent of 60 per cent of the value of all its property.

The only other amendment made in the bill by the subcommittee is the adding of another section at the end, which reads:

"Congress or the legislature of the territory with the approval of Congress, may at any time alter, amend or repeal this act."

THE HEARINGS.

The two hearings, the last of which was held this morning, were attended by Hon. W. O. Smith, Mr. A. G. Gentry, Mr. D. L. Withington, Mr. G. B. McClellan and others. No stenographic report was made of the hearings but the time was largely occupied in explanation of the features of the electric light and gas bills, particularly of the clauses affecting the price to be charged and the length of the franchise. Mr. Smith expressed a willingness that the price to be charged for electric light should be fixed by the courts at a reasonable figure. There was considerable support for that provision but it also met with strong opposition. Mr. Thayer, a Democrat, of Massachusetts, declared that "the poor devil would have a hard time getting the price fixed in court," adding that the litigation might last two or three years, during which prevailing prices at the time the suit was brought might continue. Mr. Gentry was asked to state a price which he would regard as reasonable, but he declared his inability to fix a minimum rate without further consulting figures and other information not immediately available.

The changes made by the subcommittee, as already explained, will probably stand, although that can not be stated positively. The full committee or the House has the power to change them if it will.

The subcommittee will undertake at once further consideration of the gas bill. The same provision will undoubtedly be made regarding the life of the franchise as has been made in the electric bill. There has been some discussion in subcommittee about the price. Some members think \$2.50 per thousand feet is too much and favor reducing it to \$2 per thousand feet.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

There is believed to be something of an opportunity for securing authority from Congress at this session for a survey by army engineers of the Harbor at Honolulu, with a view to its improvement by the government. Delegate Kalanianaʻole stated today that he had been consulting with different members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee about it, although thus far they had stated nothing definitely to him or been able to take up the subject in meeting.

Representative Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the committee, said to me today: "I think it quite probable that Congress will pass a small bill at this session, authorizing surveys of harbors. It is not fully determined yet. We want to put in a few worthy projects, so that surveys can be made and the government be put in possession of information to guide our action with reference to future improvements."

"That, I suppose, means the harbor at Honolulu, could not be included," was remarked.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Burton. "On the contrary, I am distinctly in favor of doing something towards the improvement of harbors in our territorial possessions. I think such action would go far towards stimulating the idea that the government at Washington intends to deal fairly with them and that they are a part of the government and receiving some of its material benefits. I think we shall include some harbors for the outlying possessions, if we have a bill. I have not looked into the matter at Honolulu yet. Therefore I can not, of course, speak definitely what I think ought to be done with that project. But I am not disposed to be against it."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

NO EXTRA SESSION SAYS M'CANDLESS

"I am opposed to a special session if the Supreme Court decides that the old appropriations can be used," said Senator L. L. McCandless yesterday. "I believe the power rests with the Governor to cut out unnecessary expenditures if he finds that the departments are spending more money than they should. The legislature certainly didn't intend to require anything impossible from the Governor and he can't spend more money than the income of the Territory. If a clerk is unwilling to accept a reduction in salary, then the appropriation can be cut out entirely."

"While in the Senate I advocated a plan which would have saved \$500 per month, but because of the county act going into effect so soon it was not considered necessary. This was simply a combination of various bureaus under the Public Works Department to save salaries of cashiers and additional clerks, as well as of extra supervision. The garbage, road bureau and waterworks could all be combined under the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works. One cashier could handle the collections for all of the bureaus and one head would also be sufficient. The offices could be combined in one and there would then be no necessity for a full set of bookkeepers and of clerks in each one. This is a plan which might be tried now with success."

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY.—By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is one of the greatest discoveries and triumphs of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, and it will mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Bensen, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

WILL MAKE A CHANGE

Closer Control of Agricultural Work.

There was a full attendance at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. Those present were: L. A. Thurston, President, C. S. Holloway, Executive Officer, J. D. Dole, A. W. Carter, W. M. Giffard and J. F. Brown and Forester R. S. Hosmer.

The minutes of the last meeting, including all the action taken by the two members at last Wednesday's session, were formally approved.

HOSMER IN CHARGE.

Mr. Thurston introduced the resolution which he had been requested to prepare at a former meeting, dealing with the general supervision of office work by Mr. Hosmer. This was as follows: "Resolved, that until further notice R. S. Hosmer be authorized and requested to take general charge of the general offices, library, correspondence and records of the Board and of the employees of the Board, except the members of the entomological department, subject to the general control of the Executive Officer and of the Board."

The resolution was adopted unanimously. It is aimed to relieve Executive Officer Holloway of many of the routine duties of his office, and also to make some one responsible for the details of the office work at the headquarters in the government nursery. At present there is no general head to the work, the different departments being carried on by the superintending officer.

In order to get the best results, the board intends to have a record kept of all the proceedings of the department, and while there will be no change in the authority of the various scientific men, the intention is to have all correspondence, etc., go through Executive Officer Holloway, and all communications will be kept on file so as to be accessible at all times. This is to be done not only for the convenience of the members of the board but also so that in the future, the work now being carried on will not be lost, through lack of record of what has been done. A committee composed of Messrs. Thurston and Carter was appointed to confer with the heads of the entomological, forestry and agricultural bureaus to arrange the details of a plan by which these things could best be done. Weekly or semi-monthly reports of the work accomplished will also probably be required.

REDUCTION IN EXPENSES.

Mr. Giffard inquired of Executive Officer Holloway what consideration was being given the work of the board in the general plan of reducing the expenses of the government. Mr. Holloway replied that he had been going over the figures in his department, trying to find what he could do without, and the board's appropriation would also be considered in the detailed plan he was to submit to Governor Carter. Mr. Thurston suggested that it would perhaps be a good idea if the finance committee would go over the appropriations with Mr. Holloway, so that the recommendations of the board might be followed out.

Mr. Holloway stated that some reduction must be made all along the line, that if this wasn't done it would simply mean an extra session of the legislature. In reply to a question whether the reported intention to dispend entirely with the board was true, Mr. Holloway replied that it was not. He said that the Governor appreciated the necessity of the department and wanted to see it continued.

Forester Hosmer stated that he could not make his recommendations until after a conference with the forestry committee and had some inkling as to the extent of forest reserves it was intended to create. Mr. Thurston stated that it was not the intention of the Legislature to provide funds for the purchase of land for forest reserves. The entire matter of going through the appropriations was put over until next week, the finance committee in the meantime to prepare a report with recommendations for the action of the board.

BLUEFIELDS DOING WELL.

Mr. Thurston reported on the visit of the committee to the United States Experiment Station on Punchbowl, saying that the Bluefields bananas recently imported were doing finely. About one hundred plants were growing and Jared Smith expected others to come up. Mr. Thurston said the importation was a success.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

J. F. Brown inquired as to the length of the terms of the various members. He quoted a section of the law which seemed to indicate that the present members of the board had no right to hold office before January 1, 1904. The section of the law referred to by Mr. Brown is as follows: "There shall be a Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of five members, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

"One of said Commissioners shall be appointed to hold for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years from January 1, 1904."

Mr. Brown was of the opinion that the last clause invalidated their appointments for the time previous to January 1st of this year. Mr. Thurston, asked for an opinion, stated that he believed the law referred to the length of the term, and thought the issuance of the commissions had been legal. The date was simply to fix a specific time, and had been put in the law, as some date had to be set from which the appointments could be dated. Mr. Carter thought there was question of legality, but it was finally agreed that the appointments were good now, even if they had not been so before the first of the year.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE FINANCES

Governor Carter in acknowledging by letter the receipt of Treasurer Kelpaka's financial statement, suggests that, besides salaries and payrolls, "amounts from the current expense bill absolutely necessary for maintaining the various departments" should be stated, because "as a matter of fact some departments simply cannot be run without having more than just what their salaries amount to."

The Treasurer, replying, in effect admits the desirability of such a fuller statement, but says he is not prepared to make it at present. He thinks that information of the kind suggested ought properly to originate with the heads of the respective departments.

AN INTERNATIONAL LAW POINT ARISES

A fine point of international law is developing in the trial of the British bark Ivanhoe's libel in admiralty before Judge Dole. Consul W. R. Hoare was placed on the stand yesterday, as the first witness on behalf of the libellee, to prove the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, passed by the British Parliament. Counsel for the libellants will contest the validity of proving a law of a foreign country in this manner—that is, by parole evidence of the consular representative of such country.

Up till the stage just related, yesterday's proceedings consisted mainly in the further reading of depositions which the U. S. Commissioner had taken.

LANGTON ON TOURISTS

California People Looking Here for Snow.

Wm. Langton, publisher of the Paradise of the Pacific, returned on the Sierra yesterday from an extended tour of California. He said that the weather had been cold all the time he was away. Many of the California people were anxious to learn about Hawaii, especially about the pineapple industry and he had received many inquiries from those he met.

Mr. Langton stated that California weather was miserably cold, and there had been only three days of clear weather while he was in San Francisco. The State is filled with tourists from the East, and at Los Angeles, Mr. Langton said, he was compelled to wait three hours at one of the largest hotels, before the clerks had time to assign him a room.

"Every one in California seemed anxious to hear about Hawaii," said Mr. Langton. "They asked many questions. Quite a number wanted to know what time of the year the snow fell, how deep it got and whether there was coasting and skating. I had to confess that I didn't know anything about it. They were all anxious to find out about the climate and the rain."

"There are some twenty or thirty people from Southern California in the tourist party that came on the Sierra. Some of them are wealthy business men of Los Angeles. If they carry back a good report of Hawaii you can expect a good many more to come."

"Many people are interested in pineapples. They get all their pines from Mexico and Central America now and they are scrubby little things. I picked up some of them in a commission house and told the proprietor that he could put five on a scale and one pineapple from Hawaii would tip it up. He said he could sell Hawaiian pines for four and six bits apiece. I believe there is difficulty in shipping the fruit from here. One shipment spoiled by getting wet, I know."

"I believe that a lot of tourists can be brought here if the country is advertised well. California people are anxious to learn about the islands and I believe a good many will come here if the tourists now visiting here get the right impression."

The ruler of Japan really should be called ten-o, not mikado. The latter means "royal gate" and is a title somewhat similar to "sublime porte," which is used indifferently to mean the Turkish sultan, his government or the country itself. "Ten-o" means "heaven's highest," a title surpassing all the most grandiloquent European efforts. The original Japanese equivalent for ten-o is soumeimikoto, but the former is universally used, perhaps on account of its brevity. The present Ten-o of Japan is the 121st of his line from Jimmu-Ten-o.

HAWAIIAN GOODS PURE

Food Analyst's Findings Relative to Fruit Preserves.

R. A. Duncan, Food Commissioner and Analyst, in his report to the President of the Board of Health for the month of February, states that eighty-one samples of milk were examined. Of these five samples were found below standard and were obtained from the following: V. Souza, two samples; Driver for Vilas, two samples, and J. Benevidox, one sample.

"The samples below standard," Mr. Duncan says, "show the addition of a small quantity of water. Taking our standard of 11.5 per cent total solids as the minimum for pure milk, the adulteration amounts to five per cent added water in four cases, and about ten per cent in the poorest milk. The average contents of fat and total solids in seventy-six samples of unadulterated milk is 3.35 per cent and 12.36 per cent respectively, and in five samples of adulterated milk, 3.42 per cent and 11.04 per cent respectively."

Following is the remainder of the commissioner's report:

JAMS AND JELLIES.

Below are given the results on the examination of jams and jellies put up in glass jars:

Strawberry jelly, manufactured by Bishop & Co., Los Angeles, California. Bought from Lewis & Co. Colored with coal tar dye.

Blackberry preserves, manufactured by San Jose Packing Co., San Jose, California. Bought from Lewis & Co. Contains glucose, colored with coal tar dye and preserved with benzoic acid.

Strawberry preserves, manufactured by San Jose Fruit Packing Co., San Jose, California. Bought from Lewis & Co. Preserved with benzoic acid.

Red cherry jam, manufactured by Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, New York. Bought from Lewis & Co. Colored with cochineal.

Samples of raspberry jam, peach jam, as well as the above mentioned red cherry jam, from the same manufacturer, all contain glucose and a preservative (benzoic acid), but as these substances are mentioned on the label, their sale is legal under our food law.

Apple jelly, "S. & W. Brand," manufactured by Sussman, Wormser & Co., San Francisco. Bought from H. May & Co. Preserved with benzoic acid.

Strawberry preserves, "M. H. Brand," Bought of H. May & Co. Colored with coal tar dye.

Strawberry jelly, "S. & W. Brand," manufactured by Sussman, Wormser & Co. Bought from H. May & Co. Preserved with benzoic acid.

Cherry preserves, "M. H. Brand," Bought of H. May & Co. Colored with coal tar dye and preserved with benzoic acid.

Preserved strawberries, "Tea Garden Brand," manufactured by Pacific Coast Syrup Co., San Francisco. Bought from H. May & Co. Contains glucose and preserved with benzoic acid.

Crabapple jelly, "Tea Garden Brand," manufactured by Pacific Coast Syrup Co., San Francisco. Bought from H. May & Co. Preserved with benzoic acid.

Preserved strawberries, manufactured by H. Heinz & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Bought from H. May & Co. Preserved with benzoic acid.

Raspberry preserve, "Crown Brand," Tillman Canning Co., Oakland, California. Bought from Yee Hop & Co. Preserved with benzoic acid.

Strawberry jam, "California Pure Fruit," Shaw Preserve Co., Los Angeles, California. Bought from Yee Hop & Co. Contains glucose.

Current preserves, "Griffin Extras," California Fruit Canners' Association. Bought from Yee Hop & Co. Contains glucose and preserved with benzoic acid.

HOME PRODUCTS PURE.

The following brands contained no glucose, coloring matter or saccharine, benzoic or salicylic acids:

Current jelly, Bishop & Co., Los Angeles, California.

Plum jelly, Bishop & Co., Los Angeles, California.

Guava jelly, H. May & Co., Honolulu.

Guava jelly, Pearl City Fruit Co., Oahu.

Poha jam, R. Wassman, South Kona, Hawaii.

PRESERVATIVES.

As far as the use of preservatives is concerned, except salicylic acid, their use cannot be restricted under our food law, unless they can be proved to be injurious. Several States compel the manufacturers to label all goods containing preservatives, and some, notably North Dakota, prohibits the use of chemical preservatives entirely as injurious to health. In regard to the use of coal tar dyes in foods, I quote from Bulletin 66, Division of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture: "The use of foreign coloring material is very widespread for two reasons. One is that the color of the fruit is not very stable and the processes of preserving are liable to dim or destroy it and, furthermore, the color will not last in goods that are constantly exposed to the action of light, as is the case with those placed on store shelves. The other

reason is that it enables the manufacturer to use fruit of deficient color and thus to conceal inferiority. The preservation of this color is important, as the appearance of jellies and jams undoubtedly influences their real value, especially in the sick room, where they are used to a great extent, but the possibilities of deception as to the quality and purity which the addition of coloring matter affords entirely overbalance any argument in its favor. By the judicious use of coal tar colors, apply jelly flavored with currants can be given the appearance of the pure article or a cheap fruit or vegetable pulp can be mixed into a jam; a jelly made of glucose and starch may be served to consumers who demand pure foods. The use in fruit products of colors of vegetable origin is unquestionably nearly obsolete, as coal tar colors are both cheaper and more durable. The latter are always liable to contain metallic impurities, such as zinc, copper, tin, lead and arsenic retained during the process of manufacture, and which, when introduced into the food, even in the small quantities that are used, are, to say the least, a source of danger."

While the colors used in the goods which I report on, were probably not harmful, still they were used to give the articles a fictitious appearance and thereby deceive the purchaser.

In regard to the adulteration enumerated in the report, I have notified the manufacturers on the mainland that their goods are adulterated and sold illegally in this Territory and have asked them if they can place their goods on this market properly marked, to comply with the law, within three months' time.

PROFITABLE INDUSTRY

Cotton Would be a Success in Hawaii Says Wahiawa Colonist.

Cotton, pineapples and castor beans are the three crops for Hawaii at which the small farmer can make a success, in the opinion of Dr. E. C. Rhodes, one of the seven original Wahiawa colonists. Pineapples and castor beans are already paying in Wahiawa and Mr. Rhodes believes that cotton could also be made to pay well.

"E. W. Thwing of Wahiawa has a number of cotton plants and they are growing with no care, to a large size," said Mr. Rhodes. "I am familiar with cotton in Georgia, where I lived for two years, but I have never seen it do so well as does the cotton here. In the States, cotton has to be planted every year while here it grows for five or ten years without re-planting. And it grows a great deal larger, too. In Professor Lyons' yard in this city the cotton would have covered a space twenty feet square if it had not been cut out."

"Here cotton can be planted on the first day of May and it matures by September. Then it can be picked four times a year after that. Cotton grows in alluvial soil, which has to be well cultivated. It requires plenty of water but I believe natural resources here are sufficient. The soil has to be well fertilized and well cultivated."

"The cotton is of a better quality here than in the South. The seed which always causes so much trouble can be picked out by hand. There the white fiber adheres closely to the seed and is a source of much trouble. The industry is one which I believe would be profitable here. The gin mills required are not expensive and it would be a good industry for the small farmer. In the South there are many five and ten acre cotton plantations. There is probably two hundred acres of land at Wahiawa which would be suitable for cotton cultivation. The species here now may be South Sea Island cotton, which is a better quality than that grown in the South. I was told by Professor Alexander today that during the war when cotton prices were almost prohibitive, cotton was raised in sufficient quantity here to supply local needs, and perhaps for export. When prices dropped after the war, the industry was given up."

Mr. Rhodes said that castor beans and pineapple cultivation was being carried on with great success at Wahiawa. A two years' contract had been made by the Wahiawa farmers for the sale of their pines to the Hawaiian Pineapple Co.

LOCAL FORTIFICATIONS

While it is not likely that the criticisms of a Punchbowl fort site had anything to do with the refusal of the Senate to accept the House item appropriating money for defenses here, even if it had, the objections to putting our sea forts behind the town were proper to state and are proper to reiterate.

Honolulu wants forts to save it from harm, not to bring harm to it. A fort on Punchbowl, if it fired at a naval enemy, would invite a reply that must pour down upon us. 'Apu siku eia' has declared Punchbowl unsuitable on that account and has pointed out that guns on Diamond Head and Barber's Point and near Pearl Isenberg's place would answer every purpose and from their closer proximity to a besieging fleet a better purpose. Replies to their fire could not harm Honolulu materially; while replies to a fire from Punchbowl would ruin it.

Incidentally, in times of peace, heavy gun practice over our heads would be an intolerable nuisance.

If anybody supposes that the people of Honolulu are so avid for defenses that they are willing to have the city destroyed to make room for them, he had better forswear the society of sensible people hereafter and write for the Bulletin.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class Matter.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MARCH 11

DIFFERENT STANDARDS.

Everyone who has closely observed the way in which public business is conducted will incline to agree with Mr. P. C. Jones in the belief that a mercantile system of accountability would provide a large amount of good work for a small amount of indifferent work now costs the taxpayers. It is far easier, however, to detect the faults of the public system of doing business than it is to provide a remedy for them.

This is because of a vital difference in standards. The first thing a man must do in seeking private employ is to prove his ability to meet a special business requirement; but in seeking a public job he must first demonstrate his usefulness to the party. If he is a good politician the fact will cover a multitude of faults as a bookkeeper. The private employ works because, partly, he knows that he will lose his job if he shirks it, but the public employ always feels that, in whatever he does short of stealing, his party will protect him for the good he is expected to do in the primaries. The one case makes for efficiency and the other for carelessness. A private employer has the vital power of summary discharge; the public employer must think of the effect politically. Furthermore while the head of a corporation is able to keep the force down to a minimum and finds it to his personal advantage, in his relation to the stockholders, to do so, the head of a public department must make room for good political workers and finds it to his personal disadvantage, in his relation to the party organization, not to do so.

Take street and road making for example. A private firm could, the law permitting, pave Fort street for about half what it cost the Public Works department to pave it; do a better job and finish it in half the time. Why? Simply because the private firm would hire the best labor, no matter what its politics or race, get it at the lowest market price and drive it hard. The government, on the other hand, must only hire "citizens," usually meaning lazy natives; and it must be easy with them to get their votes when election day rolls around. It hardly dares to discharge a man or to refuse one a job at high pay; and if it undertakes to push things and get an honest day's work for a fair day's wage, it is promptly warned that it is "ruining the party" behind it—as perhaps it is. Honolulu is by no means alone in the sum of the offending. It simply typifies the abuses of the American spoils system, a thing of continental growth and significance. In San Francisco, twenty years ago, the Blind Boss, Chris. Buckley, said he would take the \$500,000 per annum it cost to govern that city, provide a better administration than it had and save \$2,000,000 for himself. And nobody doubted that he could. From San Francisco to New Orleans, the story is the same. Wherever business and politics mix, business suffers.

Is there a remedy? In Federal civil government one has been sought and measurably found in civil service reform, whereby men are passed into office by merit and kept there by efficiency, the tests being those imposed by a non-political examination. The same system is employed in the army and navy. Eventually, perhaps, it will extend to all the subdivisions of government, reaching even to counties and townships, so that no man will be eligible to appointment under local elective officers until he has passed an examination in which all men, of whatever politics, shall have an equal show; the head of the bureau or department being removable upon indictment by a competent grand jury for using his office for political objects. In some such way an approximation might be had in public employ to the standards of efficiency in private employ; but we know of no way of a less drastic character to reach that end.

GAMBLING AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

The open gambling which went on for weeks on the principal corner of the city—gambling which was as easy to reach and as undisturbed as the bar of a licensed saloon—is said to have been responsible for the downfall of young Richardson, who is now under arrest on a charge of embezzling money from the Water Works bureau.

Richardson is not the only one. That gambling joint and others like it have worked the ruin, utterly and financially, of scores of young men. All night sessions were held, all sorts of games were played and everything went until the Finn shooting case brought out the truth about the place and obliged the authorities to take action. Late, we understand, several of the games have started up again.

It would be well for employers, public and private, to adopt the metropolitan method of keeping their young men under surveillance. Things are too easy now for the restless youth in this wide-open or half-open town to run astray with money that does not belong to them. A watch on Richardson and a sharp reminder in time might have kept him out of trouble.

COUNTIES OUT OF DATE.

While Hawaii is discussing the formation of counties, as a traditional American system, a State where the idea first took hold, is beginning to be doubtful of the value of counties. The Buffalo, N. Y., Express, a journal of large influence, approaches this point of view in manner as follows:

Separate county government has been abolished so far as the Constitution will permit, in the counties composing Greater New York. There are no boards of supervisors there. There appears to be a traditional notion that county governments are necessary outside of big cities, but is it not time to consider whether they are worth the cost of maintenance anywhere? Do not the rural towns get as little benefit from them as the cities? The towns do their own police work, or, at least, the greater part of it, and could do it all. They maintain their own local courts. They get no help from the counties for their schools, and, except where the new state-aid law is applied, none for their roads. They usually take care of their own poor, by private charity, except insane persons and others who are provided for in State institutions. What does the Erie county farmer get in return for the \$4 per \$1000 that he has to pay for his county government?

The Express puts the question as one who is enquiring, rather than one whose mind is fully made up. But as we look over the situation it seems that the weight of argument is considerably on the side of abolishing counties entirely—at least so far as governing purposes are concerned. The effective subdivisions of the State now are judicial districts, Senate districts, Assembly districts, cities and towns. Could not all of the necessary functions of government be performed by one or another of these subdivisions, with little, if any, increase in the present number of officials credited to them, and admit of the entire abolition of county government? Assemblymen and town clerks would attend to the local duties of supervisors, such as distributing school money. There would need to be surrogate districts, the officials of which could assume the recording of deeds and such other duties of the county clerks as would remain after boards of supervisors were abolished. Poorhouses could be maintained by Senate or judicial districts. The county system keeps up an unnecessary and extravagant number of them. Penitentiaries would be maintained by judicial districts, and the localities would keep up their own town or village jails. Such legislation as would be needed to provide for the expense of maintaining these institutions could be done by the Legislature, or by the local members thereof, the cost of each penitentiary, poorhouse and surrogate office being apportioned among the towns it served, and the supervision being exercised by the State, which does most of the effective supervising of them now.

Such a change may appear radical, but would it not result in greater simplicity and economy? If there is any good argument for maintaining counties, let us hear what it is.

While the resources of government to take the place of the county system are different in New York than they are in Hawaii, this Territory has, in its own organization, an efficient substitute. The point made in New York that the presence of other facilities of administration make counties superfluous, applies equally well here. We have a competent government, one that adequately meets the call of 155,000 people and there is no need that we beggar ourselves in taxes by setting up another one. We had better spend our time in making the Government we have simpler and less expensive. If we must have another jurisdiction one county for the whole group, the Board of Supervisors, representing each island, taking the place of the Legislature, could be made to answer. But why any "must" about it? What sound reason is there for so small a community to demand more than one local government economically administered?

As the Buffalo Express remarks, "If there is any good argument for maintaining counties let us hear what it is."

HOME-SEEKERS WANTED.

Colonist's tickets to California are being sold at \$33 from Chicago, \$30 from St. Louis and \$25 from Missouri river points, the tickets being good in tourist sleepers. These trains are running full to the coast.

Suppose Hawaii's public land, suitable for colonists, was put on the market at one time and an arrangement made for cheap rail and steamer rates, does any one suppose that we would lack for visitors and new population?

What Hawaii needs as much as tourists, even, is a rush of home-seekers, people who will come here to stay. But when such people inquire about land they get little satisfaction and when they ask about fares they get less. There should be reform in both particulars.

THE FORTIFICATION ITEM.

The Fortification bill had a House item of \$200,000 for the Hawaiian system of defenses; and although this is the richest Territory in the Union, occupying a strategic point in the sea where most of the maritime wars of the future may be fought, the Senate committee struck out the item altogether.

Perhaps the appropriation might have been saved if there had been work done for it; possibly the committee might be induced to replace it. If so the sooner the Hawaiians now in Washington on other business get to work the better.

Would it not be wise to request W. O. Smith, W. D. Winton and Wm. Haywood to go at once before the committee and see what may be done for Hawaii.

Having found that he told the truth to the Grand Jury the astonished Kumale now insists that he must have been intimidated.

A Paris paper suggests a submarine navy for Russia. What's the matter with the one she has?

AN AWAKENED EAST.

Some years ago at a semi-diplomatic dinner at Kyoto, Japan, three or four foreign ministers were talking of the future of the East with the freedom that even steals over the caution of envoys plenipotentiary when the village is good and the occasion free of guile. An outsider had spoken, with reference to something Lord Wolsey had said, of the possibility that Europe might help China and Japan to become first-class powers. "But it is not the policy of my country to encourage the growth of first-class powers in Asia," said the minister of France, whereupon the other diplomats present made audible signs of assent. That was in a day before the Yellow Peril had taken shape on an imperial canvas, but the thought behind it—the thought of cheap labor reinforcing the skill of the alien manufacturer, and that of Genghis Khan on the banks of the Dnieper with his yellow hordes, flashed through the minds of all.

It is this fear of what civilization may do for the Asiatics, which accounts for the sympathy felt for Russia in the Oriental war by nations which, on the continent of Europe, have opposed her nearer policies. So far as Japan is concerned the dread of what she may become in her restricted geographical sphere has never been acute, but Japan, China and Korea together, wide open to the spirit of progress and responding to its call, what might they not accomplish in the world, to what far-reaching and revolutionary designs might they not commit themselves?

Those who have no selfish influence in civilization and do not seek all its advantages for themselves will say God speed to the awakening of the East. Even from the selfish point of view, civilization of others is better than barbarism, as witness the value to the commerce of the world of the New Japan as compared with the Old. Happily for those who fear another Genghis Khan these are new times and new peoples and the spirit of both China and Japan is defensive rather than aggressive, while Asia is large enough to be the sole theater of Asiatic military policies. An awakened Asia need never be feared by a neighboring Europe; it is only the hard greed and rapacity of Europe that will be feared.

Besides, for the good of the world, the Far East has been left to monopolize the greater mercantile ventures long enough. When China gains rank among nations, as it surely will if Japan succeeds, and can protect itself, pioneer enterprise will turn more assiduously to Africa and South America, the almost virgin continents. There is plenty of work for the white man there of the kind which has enriched him in the Far East and laid its basis of civilization. He is needed there; and when he sets to work, the Isthmus and Cape Horn railway and the Cape and Cairo railway will be the least of his achievements. If he does not own the East he will not lack for ownership; if he does not bend it to his will there are continents that, for their own future good, need such bending and which wait in weakness and sloth the inspiring touch of the strong hand.

BOASTING AND BATTLING.

The general who says he will never surrender and that he will die in the last ditch, is not, as a rule, an awesome personage. One cannot imagine Napoleon, Wellington, Von Moltke or Grant talking in that strain. It is the language of Bombastes Furioso. In the mouth of the commander of the defenses of Port Arthur such sentiments leave the impression that the Russian fortress, once securely invested, cannot long hold out and that the general himself will be first to show the white feather.

It is noticeable that the Japanese officers have been modest in all their references to the war. Even the official reports of victories are almost meek in their phraseology. The nearest to boasting any high Japanese officer has come in the public prints was when one of them said that he thought his ship would be sunk but that he meant to sink a Russian ship with it. Japanese officers as a class have been serious in their demeanor, saying little of what might be expected of them but, by their care in making their wills, releasing their wives from the obligation not to marry again, paying their debts, etc., have revealed their intent to take dire personal risks. Such a spirit is that of the man who rejoices only when he takes his armor off—the man who, in all history, has made the most dangerous adversary.

While Russians boast, Japanese strive. The one professes—or professes—contempt for his enemy and failed to put up his guard. The other knew that he had a strong foe to deal with and fought the harder for that, with results which have earned the applause of the world. It all goes to make a story that dates from the dawn of nations but which has to be re-learned in every age.

The proposal of a Russian prince to enlist barbarous tribes of the Steppes to make war "in their own way" on the Japanese, stands for characteristic Russian policy. Though Russia is named a Christian nation, a measure of the sort described causes no surprise. It is taken as a matter of course like a Chinese proposal to nail the heads of prisoners of war above a city's gate. But such a thing is so inconceivable to the "pagan Japanese," that no one would believe the story if it was told about them. The world accepts Japan, sometimes without realizing it, as a civilized modern power. But it has no such opinion of Russia and is prepared at any time to hear of her going back to mediaeval days for her methods and examples of warfare and even of civil policy.

This morning's news is highly important if true. Chief of dispatches are not often reliable but the cablegram from there printed this morning has a certain support in advices from Tientsin. If the contending forces north of Korea are as close together as the news indicates there will be a marked improvement in the war dispatches soon.

The czar had better keep away from Manchuria or he may get the sort of a chance to see Japan that Napoleon III had to see Germany.

STATUS OF THE WAR.

Japanese efforts are skillfully bent upon confusing the Russians as to the plan of invasion. On one day a tremendous row is made at Port Arthur, then something happens at Chemulpo or Genzan, then a small demonstration is made near the Yalu and all of a sudden Vladivostok is awakened by naval guns. At once comes a flurry of telegrams from Harbin or St. Petersburg that the Japanese have landed at this or that place and Russian troops are moved accordingly. But when the smoke blows away, Japanese troops are not to be found there.

Baron Hayashi, in a recent interview, hinted that a blow to Russian military power would be as suddenly and decisively struck as was the initial blow to Russian naval prestige. He gave that as the reason why the war correspondents are granted no clues. Alexieff suspects, as the world does, where the Japanese objective lies, but his puzzle is to guess the means of approach. Will the Japanese army start for Mukden from Korea in overwhelming force and capture or destroy the railroad to Port Arthur? Or will it do as it did in 1894—land a few miles from Port Arthur and attack? Or will several armies operate at once as they did in 1895—one going against Vladivostok, another attacking Mukden and Harbin and pushing north, a third assailing Port Arthur and Newchwang, a fourth, detached from the Territorial army occupying Saghalien? No one knows but the Japanese so Alexieff moves to Harbin where he can be in touch with all the threatened points at once, meanwhile doing his best, not only to increase his military strength, but to deceive the enemy as to his proportions.

As to the time prospects of a Japanese movement in force one must, in speculating upon it, consider two things: The incentive for the Japanese to act soon, which comes of Russian reinforcements; the state of the weather as it may affect landing and marching with artillery, cavalry and stores. To land on off-shore ice is next to impossible without an active enemy to consider. To disembark an army, an ice-free port, the approaches to which may be fairly well commanded by the guns of ships is essential. It may be doubted that the physical conditions of the coast of Manchuria are suitable as yet for Japanese invasion, though the need of quick action is, if the Siberian railway is working at all, being steadily increased.

PURE FOOD.

The need of a national pure food law, severe in its terms, is all the while recurring. Adulterated food products are common in this market but they cannot be driven out by local laws without doing injustice to innocent retail dealers and cutting off a large part of the common food supply without getting a better product in its place.

In the report of the local food analyst printed yesterday, the names of the largest grocery firms here were given as sellers of impure canned food. These firms are above cheating; the brands of goods are first-class; the wholesaler buyers purchased the best they could find in the market. Had they refused to buy these and similar goods on the ground of adulteration they would have had to shut up shop. It has come to such a pass that manufactured food products cannot be had in a state of natural purity and the same is true of many food products which are not manufactured.

Reform means reaching the manufacturers, not the retailers and jobbers and this can best be done by Federal enactment on the Inter-State commerce principle. If all the States would concur in drastic legislation so much the better; but this is a condition not yet foreseen. Still if Congress leads the way the States may eventually follow.

The Japanese are eager to find the Vladivostok squadron and get it out of the way of transports and merchantmen. Once at sea with plenty of coal, the czar's formidable ships could do some mischief, especially if they were able to send coilers far to the north or east to recoup them at intervals in deep water. Japan wants to corner and cripple these fast cruisers now so as to have an unchallenged mastery of the sea a little later. But the squadron cannot be found. A Vladivostok message published some days ago reported it vaguely in "northern waters." No doubt it is, but just where in those waters would please the Japanese Admiral to learn.

An American Territory without counties exists in Alaska. A large American city without municipal or county government or the power to vote, exists in the District of Columbia. Counties have been abolished in the great area, part of it rural, under the municipal jurisdiction of New York. As a subdivision of New York, the city of Brooklyn, with 1,400,000 population, has a borough government. It is seriously proposed to abolish counties in New York State. Some American insular dependencies are governed by naval officers; the greatest of them all by a Commission, the majority of its membership appointed from the mainland. To talk of "Americanism" as demanding the machinery of a State for Hawaii is the inane cant of the political grafters who want to exploit the Territory for their private gain. Americanism permits a variety of governments suited to special conditions; and the special conditions here call for the simplest and least expensive government that can be devised.

If radium ever gets cheap enough to come into common use the problem of street and house lighting will be simplified. Scientists say that a radium point is practicable. Used inside houses it would do away with the need of incandescent lights—although there would be trouble about turning it off—and used as outside point it would light up the streets. Ships' hulls and masts painted with radium would be seen as far as a pillar of fire and coasts could be lighted by simply building towers and putting on two or three strong charges. There is no end to the changes cheap radium might make.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Notwithstanding a congested order of business, the Home Rule executive committee failed to muster a quorum yesterday morning.

Republicans of Kauai ask that one delegate and one alternate from their ranks be included in Hawaii's delegation to the National Convention.

Secretary Atkinson and Land Commissioner Pratt together have carefully examined the provisions of the Kohala water license to be sold at auction on Saturday.

Charlotte Bertha Spencer has filed suit for divorce against James O. Spencer. They were married in 1898. The wife alleges that her husband deserted her early in January, 1903.

J. L. Kaulukou has been appointed by Governor Carter to be Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for Maui. The Lahainauna Seminary case is awaiting his hearing.

James D. Dole, the practical farmer of Wahiawa on the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, has signified to Secretary Atkinson his objection to accepting the salary of \$30 a month as a forest ranger while finding little or nothing to do in that office.

Some miscreant, known or unknown does not yet appear, has been doing malicious mischief by wholesale cutting of the manes and tails of horses at Wahiawa. The matter has been placed in the hands of High Sheriff Brown.

Frederick Palmer, writing from Tokyo to Colliers' says: "At Honolulu when one one sang out from the steamer's deck to the crowd on the pier, 'How about the war?' the answer was, 'The Supreme Court has ruled out the Hawaiian counties act.'"

With a large portrait of the bride, the San Francisco Examiner of February 16 contained a notice of the marriage to take place that evening, of Mr. C. E. Greenfield and Miss Elsa Cook. The groom is none other than "Teddie," son of Dr. C. B. Greenfield, government physician of Hamakua.

U. S. Marshal Hendry, since the arrests made and entered upon the secret files directly after his return from Japan, has been busily engaged in bringing the routine business of his office up to date. The answers the Marshal gives to queries about further developments in the Ten Dollar Club crusade indicate that he is not worrying about the likelihood of anybody getting away who may be wanted.

Former Home Rulers met at Vineyard street camp on Monday evening and organized a Democratic club with the following officers: Charles Booth, president; John Prendergast, vice president; William Kaneali, secretary; B. Allen, assistant secretary; Frank Harvey, treasurer. Speeches were made by these recipients of office, also by Herbert Mossman, Nahoolewa and Representative D. Damien.

GAMBLING AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

Generally speaking, the embezzler has a gambling game to lay it to. If he is a fugitive broker or bank official or fiduciary agent of any kind, the chances are that his trouble dates from a flyer in the stockmarket. An embezzling clerk or official is likely to have played the races; and of the small fry of embezzlers there are few that did not take the poker route. It was said the other day that the relation borne by the Bungalow poker games and free gin treats of two or three years ago to the defalcations that followed among officials who frequented the evil place, was more than a coincidence. Whether the charge is true or not it shows how closely the idea of gambling and crime is associated in the public mind. It stands for cause and effect.

The open gambling joint is responsible for Vivian Richardson's trouble and of that of scores of other young men, some of whom are now in exile. The moment a young fellow scores a loss at cards he starts in to get it back and is convinced that he has the skill or luck or system which will enable him to win from better men at the game. The surer he is of himself the more likely he is to borrow from other people's funds, fully intending to make the deficit good; and he is stunned, when the crash comes, to find that he is an embezzler. The game is a costly one which first takes the young man's money, then the money of his friends or employers, then his reputation and then his right to live at home. Yet such games are running and are well patronized, year in and year out; running here in Honolulu as safely and as systematically as they ever did in the red light district of a great city. There is one today within a biscuit toss of the busiest corner of Honolulu, others in saloons and all are tempting young fellows to live far beyond their means.

By sending officers of high rank to observe the war, the United States has served Russia and Japan in keeping with its own dignity and theirs. On the Japanese side of the Oriental conflict of ten years ago, the American military attaché was an undersized infantry lieutenant who wore a dingy uniform, talked volubly and was generally drunk. After the war he was recalled at the request of Minister Dun. With a better knowledge of the Oriental character other powers sent officers whose rank, manners and appearance were alike impressive and thus got more out of the war in the way of information and courtesy than did the United States. This time the American War Department was not caught napping.

The passage of the Philippine shipping bill by the Senate shows, among other things, how useless it is for Hawaii to ask for a modification of the navigation laws.

Humors of the Blood

Cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache. The sooner one gets rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system that has suffered from them is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Forming in combination the most effective alternative and tonic medicine, as shown by unequalled, radical and permanent cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Boils, Pimples, All kinds of Humor Rheumatism, Blood Poisoning, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Debility, Etc. Accept no substitute, but be sure to get Hood's, and get it today.

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F. A. SCHAEFELT & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 10, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.,	\$1,000,000	100	.....	305
SUGAR.				
Ewa,	5,000,000	20	19	18 1/2
Haw. Agricultural,	1,000,000	90	105	.....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.,	2,312,750	100	45	.....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.,	2,000,000	20	39	130
Honolulu,	750,000	100	.....	100
Hokokaa,	2,000,000	20	.....	14
Haiku,	500,000	100	.....	20
Kahuku,	500,000	100	.....	20
Kihikihi Plant, Co., Ltd.,	2,700,000	100	.....	7
Kipahulu,	150,000	100	.....	40
Koloa,	500,000	20	.....	25
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.,	3,300,000	30	.....	22 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.,	3,400,000	100	.....	.....
Quonoma,	1,000,000	20	.....	25
Ookaa,	500,000	20	.....	75 1/2
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.,	3,000,000	20	.....	75 1/2
Olowalu,	150,000	100	.....	.....
Saukahu Sug. Plant, Co.,	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pacific,	500,000	100	.....	.....
Pala,	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pepeseko,	750,000	100	.....	140
Pioneer,	2,750,000	100	.....	75
Waialua Agri. Co.,	4,500,000	100	.....	275
Wailuku,	700,000	100	.....	100
Waimanalo,	250,000	100	.....	100
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.,	500,000	100	105	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.,	600,000	110	.....	132 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.,	500,000	100	65	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.,	1,000,000	100	.....	100
H. R. T. & L. Co. C.,	1,000,000	100	.....	82 1/2
Mutual Tel. Co.,	150,000	100	.....	.....
R. & L. Co.,	4,000,000	100	.....	.....
Hilo & K. Co.,	1,000,000	20	.....	17
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	.....	18
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. (Fire Claims), .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. Co. 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., .....	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2
Ewa Plant, 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100 1/2
O. R. & L. Co., .....	.....	.....	.....	100 1/2
Oahu Plant, 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Waialua Ag. Co., 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Kahuku 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pioneer Mill Co. 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	Feb. Mar.	BAROM.		THERM.		Rainfall to 6 a. m.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
		9 a. m.	3 p. m.	Min	Max					
27	21.0	29.85	29.85	65	75	1.70	90	10-3	SW	0
28	20.25	29.85	29.85	63	76	0.82	5-8	SW	SW	0
29	19.90	29.85	29.85	70	79	1.78	10	SW	SW	0
30	19.12	29.85	29.85	65	77	4.74	10	WSW	WSW	0
31	18.96	29.85	29.85	71	80	7.77	10	NNE	NNE	0
1	20.10	29.84	29.84	78	85	15.85	8	SW	SW	0-1
2	22.22	29.85	29.85	79	79	18.92	8	SW	SW	1-6

HONOLULU'S SANITATION

New Burial Regulation Came Into Force March 1.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer, makes the following report of Honolulu sanitation for the month of February to the President of the Board of Health:

Located three cesspools during the month.

There was one prosecution during the month on account of refusal of party to abate a nuisance after a 48-hour notice had been served. Case came up and was postponed until March 1st, when party pleaded guilty and was fined \$3 and costs.

Eleven recommendations for restaurant and hotel licenses and eighteen for lodging houses were issued during the month and 1,231 adults can be lawfully lodged in the buildings. Eight recommendations for licenses held over from previous months on account of sanitary conditions were issued and 482 persons can be lawfully lodged under these licenses. Six are still held over from previous months and eleven from this month on account of sanitary conditions.

There were 54 inspections made of graves. In Kawaiahae cemetery one coffin was exposed in digging a new grave. There were two burials in the Waikiki cemetery in 2 1/2 feet of water and one in the King street Catholic in 18 inches.

Notices were served on the superintendents of all cemeteries that after March 1st, 1904, sanitary regulation No. 50 would be enforced.

Several complaints of nuisances have been received and investigated and where found to exist were abated.

Inspector Fitzgibbons resigned the first part of the month.

Inspector Lane, after having had his duties explained to him and spending several days with some of the older inspectors in their districts, was given district No. 2.

Inspector Fox was transferred from district No. 3 to district No. 1 and given the pig licenses.

Inspector Bowman of Hilo was here for a week and during that time I tried to give him a chance to see every kind of sanitary work as it is carried on here.

The rain has interfered with the work of the inspectors the same as it did in the month of January.

Thrum Lot is Acquired.

By an important purchase of real estate in the midst of one of the oldest residence districts, the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company, Limited, extends the borders of its operating plants.

Thomas G. Thrum has sold his homestead extending from Beretania to Young street, behind the Rapid Transit Co.'s power house and car barns, to that company for the consideration of fifteen thousand dollars.

It is the intention of the Rapid Transit Co. to extend its car barns and workshops back upon the Thrum lot.

Mr. Thrum has lived upon the premises just sold by him for many years, there bringing up his family in quiet comfort. The transaction illustrates the steady expansion of the business part of Honolulu. Pleasant as the homes upon "the plains" have been, the breezy hills and cool valleys of the environs are fast becoming the choice of the majority. The growth of the business demand for territory gives one after another of the older families the opportunity of making the change without property sacrifice. At the same time the electric cars bring the once distant parts now being occupied by homes within convenient access of the business section.

BRILLIANT BALL IN HONOR OF 12TH INFANTRY

Not since the opening of the Alexander Young Hotel has the Roof Garden been the rendezvous of such a large and brilliant gathering of Honolulu townfolk as last evening on the occasion of the concert and ball given in honor of Col. John W. Bubbs and the officers and ladies of the Twelfth United States Infantry from the transport Sherman.

Brilliant with hundreds of multi-colored electric globes, gay with the blue and white uniforms of the Infantry officers and the summery dresses of the fair sex, and with a clear star-lit sky above, the breeze-swept Roof Garden was an ideal place for the night's revels. So great was the attendance that the promenades even were taxed for standing room. The Roof fairly hummed with conversation and rippled with laughter.

The Twelfth Infantry band gave an excellent concert on the Roof from 7:30 to 10, every number being heartily applauded. The selections ranged from opera to popular airs, all of which were rendered in a most creditable manner.

Following the concert a Hawaiian Quintet club played and sang the music of Hawaii in the main ball-room where the visiting officers and ladies danced until after midnight. The Hawaiian music was a most fascinating feature to the visitors, there being a general expression of the novelty they experienced in dancing to native music, both played and sung. Intermixed in this martial assembly were a large number of visitors who have recently arrived in Honolulu. Col. Bubbs and the officers thanked Manager Lake for a most pleasurable evening.

STORY OF A BOND

H. Kapea Sold One for Four Hundred Dollars.

Henry Kapea, the fugitive embezzler of the Hawaiian Trust Company, is believed to be on his way to Japan in the steamer China. He could not have gone to the coast on the Siberia as he was seen several times after the big liner departed for San Francisco last Saturday.

No matter where Kapea is, if he is alive, and the police can reach him, the Hawaiian Trust Company intends bringing him back to Honolulu and giving him his just deserts. Mr. Galt said yesterday afternoon:

"We will bring him back here if we can lay our hands on him alive. We will endeavor to have the punishment visited upon him that he deserves."

On Saturday afternoon Kapea went to the Hub Clothing Company and purchased a cloth cap, stockings and various articles which one generally selects for traveling. The idea that he would not purchase such articles in which to commit suicide, is one of the strong points in favor of the theory that he has left the territory a very much alive man.

Kapea had plenty of money it is believed. He admitted to Mr. Galt of having stolen, or appropriated, \$100 to his own use, which he had received as rentals from an estate for which the Trust Company is agent. But that was in December.

There is a graver charge hanging over Kapea, and it is this new matter which has come to light, which gives color to the story that Kapea had sufficient money for him to have bought steamer passage and to maintain himself in considerable style for awhile.

On Saturday, according to Mr. Galt's version, Kapea negotiated the sale of an Oahu Railway & Land Company bond, valued at \$500, which had been taken from the Company's safe.

He took it to a broker and agreed to dispose of it at a discount, offering it for \$400. At that time nothing was known about Kapea's dishonest dealings, and the bond appeared to be one which they had as much right to purchase as any other. The broker took it to another broker and both went to the Trust Company and ascertained that it was all right. They thereupon purchased it, giving Kapea \$400 in cash.

After it was ascertained that Kapea had disappeared the brokers went at once to Mr. Galt and told of the manner in which they had obtained the bond. Just what will be done in the premises concerning the ownership of the bond is not now clear.

There is little credence given to the suicide theory, despite Kapea's dramatic announcement of his plan.

A SIMPLE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Editor Advertiser: What is the simplest government compatible with the American system which could be devised for this Territory—the simplest and cheapest?

The executive officers of the Territory would be a Governor and Secretary, performing such duties as, for convenience and economy's sake, it would be better to entrust to a central authority.

The Delegate in Congress and the Judiciary would be retained and the Legislature abolished.

The Territory would be sub-organized as one county and six townships—two townships on Oahu, two on Hawaii, one on Maui and one on Kauai, each represented by a Supervisor who would be ex-officio chairman of an unsalaried Board of Township Trustees vested with the legislative and administrative work of its locality. The Supervisors would meet as a board for thirty days twice a year at a salary of \$5 per day each. They would have charge of taxation, public improvements, police, jails, schools, general legislation, etc., each acting in purely local matters with his Board of Trustees.

The Boards of Trustees would be unsalaried so as to secure the services of public-spirited and responsible men. To prevent deadlocks in the Board of Supervisors a Supervisor-at-Large should be elected.

Following a mainland method a definite legal limit should be devised for taxation as well as borrowing, compelling the counties to live within their means.

With some such system as this Hawaii would soon be out of debt and possessed of a gold reserve.

Yours,
VINCE.

The paper by the Rev. Doremus Scudder on the problems which brought on the present war and are presented by it, is admirable in tone and temper and in scope. The Advertiser, which published it yesterday, felt privileged to do so as the paper belonged by right of quality to some one of the great national reviews. Honolulu people who would understand the present war need seek no other facts than those which Dr. Scudder so intelligently presents.

After telling precisely what Dr. Sun Yat Sen intends to do, an evening paper says that he has his plans mapped out but is giving none of them to the public.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(From Thursday's daily.)

Editor Advertiser: In passing the so-called Organic Act, April 27th, 1900, Congress, true to American principles of self-government, by Sec. 59 of the same, granted authority to the Territorial Legislature to create Counties and Town and City Municipalities and provide for the government thereof.

To what part soever of the globe the Anglo-Saxon migrates he carries with him the love of the laws and forms of local government to which he has been accustomed, it not being material whether the topography or climate of his adopted land is suitable or not.

The land laws of the United States were enacted after grave consideration and proved very applicable and conducive to the settlement of the country. At the same time the ingenious citizen, or non-citizen, discovered loopholes in them and proceeded through perjury, bribery and corruption to corrupt great sections of the public domain from which they have amassed fortunes, and are still at work.

From the topography of Hawaii the thinking man can see that those laws are not appropriate to this country, and those who have studied our land laws find they are much better adapted to the topography and to finding off the continually pursuing individual in search of something for nothing. The latter is probably the advocate of the extension of the U. S. Land Laws to Hawaii.

It did not take the colonists in America long to institute shire and county government somewhat similar to those they had been accustomed to in England, while at the same time originating allodial titles in lieu of feudal under which they were born.

Today their descendants advocate county government in Hawaii, and the natives, seeing the opportunity for multiplying office, easily became infatuated with the proposition. There is no doubt that improvements, or at least a modification of the expensive form of government maintaining under the late monarchy is necessary. It is largely necessary, however, in order to reduce expenses while at the same time providing a thoroughly representative government.

If we look at the Islands from the standpoint of population we admit there is barely sufficient to form one county of a reasonable size. As population is prone to aggregate in centers and if population only is to be considered we would find these few nuclei governing the whole. It would be advisable then to form some city governments who also would have a representation in the general government of the county within whose periphery they were situated.

If the Legislature must be called together, and even when it does meet in regular session, would it not be wise in order to meet the demand of the masses for county government to pass a bill forming one county of the whole archipelago. To establish municipal governments for the cities of Honolulu and Hilo and for other cities when their increased population warrants and such wish is expressed by the inhabitants.

A Board of Supervisors made up of a supervisor each from Kauai, Oahu, Maui, East Hawaii, West Hawaii, two from the city of Honolulu, and one from Hilo, making eight in all, of which the Governor should be chairman. This form of county government would exclude many of the officers proposed by the late County Act, would obviate the necessity for a multiplicity of Auditors, Treasurers, Records, Sheriffs, Assessors, etc., together with the numerous and expensive county buildings required by these officers to carry out their duties, as well as the many supervisors which that Act called for.

The buildings we already have would be ample and the expense of carrying on such a proposed county government would be a minimum of that involved in the defunct Act.

Some say that politics should be eliminated in the election of judges, supervisors, assessors, etc., but some also say that the millennium is coming. It is impossible to separate partyism from elections as it is to separate a calf from its mother. It is possible to educate the former and wean the latter.

It is said that a county or shire is a division of a state, and therefore the proposition made above is impossible as it includes the whole. The people can originate any form of representative government it chooses, and if in its wisdom and desire for economy it elects to adopt such a form of government it can do so and call it by any name it pleases.

As the Federal Government appoints and pays the salaries of the Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, Associate Justices, Judges of the Circuit Courts and the inhabitants find the work for these officials we have left but the minor officials to provide for. It also provides the Postoffice, Lighthouses, deepens entrances to harbors, cares for the quarantine, etc., etc., leaving apparently a modicum to be raised by direct taxation and which modicum we have in our own control to make greater or less.

The cities of Honolulu and Hilo would care for all within their peripheries and their inhabitants could have such streets, sewers, public buildings and other municipal improvements as they should elect.

The next Legislature would be the last, which would eliminate much work for the grand jury and be very gratifying to the intelligence of the community. There would be an end to talk of an appeal to Washington, which no thoroughbred American desiring to continue representative government ever permits.

Property would be assessed equitably and only such taxes levied as the projected improvements and expenses necessitated, and as much raised by indirect taxes, as licenses, as possible. Congress could be incessantly worked for all the Federal buildings and improvements possible and we will never have too many of them.

Probably by thus reducing the number of elective officers more interest would be taken by the electors and a better class elected.

If the citizens of Hawaii believe that the Organic Act provided by Congress is too cumbersome and involves unnecessary expense and is otherwise unsuitable Congress is always ready to meet the just demands of the citizens for a remedy.

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

SENATOR DICKEY'S POSITION.

Editor Advertiser: The interview with me published in yesterday's Advertiser is liable to put me in a false light in regard to the County Act and needs explanation.

When the Republican convention adopted the County Act platform I felt at first that I could not run as senator on that platform and sent to the clerk of the convention a withdrawal as a candidate for nomination. I was, however, persuaded to run by the arguments of prominent Republicans that county government was bound to come as both parties had pronounced for it and that it was better to run, and if elected, do the best possible to get a good County Act. I accepted the situation, was elected, and did my best to get a good law passed. I am still pledged as a senator to assist in making a good County Act and propose to work to that end unless I am fully convinced that my constituents have changed their minds on the subject.

I think that the County Act lately declared void is mainly a good one and should be re-passed by the next Legislature with the necessary elimination of the illegal parts and some changes.

The circuit courts should not be under the control of the counties in any way, even to the extent of counties paying the expenses. They should be managed entirely by the Territory and utterly independent of local influence.

The license and tax laws should be left out of the bill which should only state what revenues are to go to the counties. The bond matter should be rearranged so that the assessors and collectors' bonds should not be exorbitant and a feature added to the bill making it obligatory to pay over collections to the treasurer daily.

Other amendments should perhaps be made, but, unless the Republican party utterly changes its position, the County organization must be perfected at the next session of the Legislature.

I am not afraid of the passage of a worse law than the last because we have a sufficient number of Republican senators to prevent the passage of an unsuitable act over the veto of the Governor.

Yours respectfully,
C. H. DICKEY.

Honolulu, March 9, 1904.

HIBERNIANS WILL CELEBRATE

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will remember Old Ireland on St. Patrick's day.

Division No. 1, Honolulu, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, will celebrate their first St. Patrick's Day on next Thursday, March 17th, and it is proposed to make it a memorable one in the annals of the local Division. The Society, which is one of the largest in the United States, observes the day throughout the Union, and the branch in Honolulu does not propose to be outdone by any of them.

The Division proposes to attend mass at the Cathedral in the morning at 7 o'clock, assembling at the hall and marching to the church in a body, with the green flag of old Erin in the van.

In the evening, Progress Hall will be the scene of the festivities. A literary programme will be given, occupying the hour from 8 to 9. After this dancing will be in order until 11, when supper will be served, followed by more dances. Ellis Bros. quintette club will be in attendance, and a general good time is assured.

This is the first time that St. Patrick's Day has been celebrated in this manner in Honolulu, and it is the aim of those in charge that everybody shall have a nice, quiet, enjoyable time. The Irish are noted for their wholesome hospitality and good nature the world over, and on no day is it more in evidence than on the day of all days to the sons of the Emerald Isle—the 17th of March.

PLEA FOR CITY SANITATION

Editor Advertiser: I was glad to see that the assistant garbage collector is to come round and inspect the unsanitary spots in our delightful city. I am very glad that Mr. Allan Herbert has spoken of the imperative need of keeping up the collection of garbage. It is very much needed in our otherwise wholesome city.

I was pleased also to see that the cleaning of the city was to go on, especially where the poorest of the poor people, to whom nine dollars (\$9.00) a year tax is to be paid the Department of Public Works for collecting garbage from a family of, say, five or even ten persons is a serious burden.

It seems to me that Mr. Herbert is right to call the attention of government to this very necessary work. It is timely advice; and I, for one, as well as others who have large families and are interested in cleanliness, both personal and in the city, am willing to do my full share, and even help those who are temporarily disabled. Only by persistent and timely work and effort can we at this peculiarly needy time, aid instead of hampering the officers whose duty it is to inspect and to order premises to be cleaned and kept clean.

Helping the poor people, who cannot afford to pay the garbage collector, may be aided by those who can help in this important work. I sign myself,

B. N. HENDERSON.

JURY STILL TO BE GOT

Special Venires Down to Residium of Jury List.

Again the summoned jury panel was exhausted yesterday in the empaneling of a jury for the Jones murder case. Judge Robinson ordered a special venire to issue for 50 more jurors on this year's list. As the names of all the jurors, aliens and persons ignorant of English previously excused, up to the present occasion, were thrown back into the box of 250 names, some of them are certain to come up in this new venire.

Judge Robinson yesterday afternoon advised the deputy sheriff to bring the mothers of the "kid" jurors along with them.

Jas. W. Bergstrom and Emil A. Berndt were added, in the day's proceedings, to the jurors passed for cause, making eleven thus far. Thirty-one of those summoned have stepped out. Those excused for cause yesterday were F. L. Dorch, Fred. Turrill, Jas. Bicknell, W. C. Wilder, E. G. Carreira, Q. H. Berrey, A. B. Arleigh and Thomas Watkins.

COURT NOTES.

Bierce vs. Hutchins is still on before Judge De Bolt, and Teixeira vs. American Dry Goods Co. et al. before Judge Gear.

Kamalo Sugar Co. denies all the allegations in the complaint of Wilder's Steamship Co.

Plaintiff in Excelsior Lodge vs. Rapid Transit Co. has until April 4 to file brief on demurrer.

An amended bill has been filed in the injunction suit of Herbert Kendall vs. C. S. Holloway et al.

In the case of Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., vs. L. A. Thurston, the defendant is given till the 21st inst. to file his bill of exceptions.

EXCLUSION OF INSECT PESTS.

The exclusion of insect pests is one of the principal duties of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. The law permits the Board to prohibit entirely the importation of plants and fruit from certain parts of the world or to prohibit the importation of certain articles from any part of the world, either absolutely or conditionally. Power is also conferred to require quarantine, inspection, fumigation or destruction if necessary, of all vegetable imports, and of articles being sent between the islands.

Necessarily these precautions make the importation of plants and fruits somewhat more difficult and expensive, but the history of insect pests in Hawaii more than justifies all that is being done.

It is a fact that with the exception of the cane borer, almost every dangerous insect pest in Hawaii today, has been imported within the last ten years.

Recognizing the inconvenience and difficulty of putting in force a large number of restrictions all at once, the Board has progressed in its operations one step at a time.

First, expert entomological inspectors were appointed; blanks for applications for inspection and of certificates of inspection, were prepared, rules were formulated, notices were published and copies of the rules and procedure mailed to all transportation companies and known importers. Although there was some slight friction at first, the inspection machinery is now running smoothly, and already a number of dangerous insects, not now in the country, have been discovered and destroyed. From time to time, as information has warranted it, the Board has passed regulations prohibiting or regulating the importation of various plants which are subject to disease or destructive parasites.

For example, sugar cane is subject to many and serious diseases and pests, and its importation is prohibited except for seed, and through the Board, in order that it may be exhaustively quarantined and disinfected.

The importation of pineapples, bananas and cocoa plants from the South Seas and coffee plants from anywhere, has been prohibited.

In each case this action is based upon the fact that diseases dangerous to these plants are known to exist in the prohibited sections.

The Board has now taken one more step in advance, and has passed a rule regulating the inspection of plants and fruit being shipped between the islands. No sugar cane is allowed to be shipped from one island to another, until it has first been sent to Honolulu, inspected by the agent of the Board and a certificate issued that it is clean and healthy.

All fruit and plants shipped from Honolulu to the other islands must first be inspected. The rule has not yet been extended to fruit and plants coming to Honolulu from the other islands, partly because the inspecting force is not yet large enough to cope with the work to be done, and partly because all importations of plants being now confined to Honolulu, the danger is greater of pests getting into Honolulu and being sent thence to the other islands, than of their coming from the other districts to Honolulu.

The Board is handling a difficult subject with intelligence and discretion, and should receive the hearty support of the community.

GRAVES OF JAPANESE

A New Cemetery for Catholics Opened.

Matters relating to the insane asylum and the cemeteries were the most important on the Board of Health's schedule of business for yesterday's meeting. At the close an executive session upon a personal matter was held.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; Fred. C. Smith, Dr. W. H. Mays and John C. Lane constituted the meeting. C. Charlock, secretary, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, were in attendance.

CONDITION OF CEMETERIES.

Dr. Mays read the following report of the committee on cemeteries:

Honolulu, March 9, 1904.
To the President and Members of the Board of Health:

At the close of its last meeting, the Board as a whole made a tour of the city cemeteries.

Kawaiahae Cemetery.—The general appearance of this cemetery is not unpleasing. Many of the graves show evidence of constant care, and the plots and walks are for the most part neatly kept and free from weeds. It is impossible to form an estimate of the amount of ground still untenanted, owing to the fact that many of the plots have been leveled off, leaving nothing to indicate how many have been buried there in former years. The records of the Health Department, which do not cover the earlier years of the cemetery, show 2576 burials to date. An actual count of the graves now to be seen there would not probably exceed 700 or 800. This custom of obliterating the graves of the forgotten dead should be prevented if possible.

Catholic Cemetery, King Street.—The overcrowded condition of this cemetery is apparent to the most casual observer. Its unsuitability for further interments, except perhaps in a few spots near its mauka border, is acknowledged by the authorities of the cemetery and by Catholics generally. It is therefore most satisfactory to note that, near Pearl City, a new Catholic cemetery, to take the place of this one, has already been laid out and consecrated.

Makiki Cemetery.—The portion of this cemetery that was set aside for Japanese burials is full to overflowing. Even the walks and paths are being utilized. It is anomalous that a people who form a majority of the inhabitants of this city should have but this one little strip of ground in which to bury their dead.

W. H. MAYS.

President Cooper said that the Japanese part of Makiki cemetery should at least be closed. It was asked what those people could do, when the president answered that they could have their burials done at Pearl City about as cheaply as in town. The stoppage of interments in existing cemeteries ought to be carried out with discrimination. Owners of lots that have ample room should be excepted from any order of closing the old cemeteries.

At Dr. Mays' suggestion, the president undertook to see representatives of the Japanese regarding the matter as it affected that nationality. The report was accepted and filed.

INSANE ASYLUM.

A report from the Insane Asylum committee, approving the plans of the physician's cottage and recommending immediate construction thereof was read and adopted.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, wrote the president relative to School street extension. The Government gives the Asylum 20 feet more ground by making the width of road 60 instead of 80 feet. As previously stated by the Advertiser, the road will run along the margin of the Asylum grounds instead of cutting through their midst.

KALIHI LEASEHOLD.

A letter was received from F. S. Dodge, agent of the Bishop Estate, asking for a decision about the proposed renewal of lease of Kalihi land. The president was authorized to have a lease obtained by the Government, beginning to run January 1, 1905, at the rental of \$100 a year. The rent is paid in advance until June 30 next, and for the remaining six months of this year the old rate will obtain.

OTHER MATTERS.

The amendment to Territorial regulations and plumbing regulations for Hilo, having been in the hands of members for a week, was unanimously adopted and ordered published in Hilo.

Mr. Lane was granted further time for the committee on duck ranches.

Letters were received from W. J. Forbes and H. Schultz, with reference to the proposed purchase of a house on Moakai by the German Benevolent Society.

Reports of the food commissioner, city sanitary officer and the sanitary inspectors were read and filed.

Dr. L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, by letter informed the Board of the health conditions in the Orient as follows: Hongkong two weeks to Feb. 13—Plague cases 2, deaths 0; Shanghai two weeks to February 7—Smallpox cases 3, deaths 2; Nagasaki two weeks to February 18—clean; Yokohama two weeks to February 24—Smallpox cases 1, deaths 0.



THE OLD RELIABLE



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

COAST LIGHTS AND BUOYS

The local Lighthouse Inspector gives the following official notices for publication:

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following affects the List of Lights and Fog-Signals, Pacific Coast, 1903:

WASHINGTON.

Lower Willow Bar Lower Post Light, page 34, after No. 140 (List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1903, page 64).—February 23, the structure from which this light was shown was carried away. The structure will be rebuilt and the light reestablished as soon as practicable.

The following affects the List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1903:

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Columbia River Entrance, pages 43 and 51.—Columbia River Bar Outside Whistling Buoy, B. & W. P. S., marked "C," reported missing February 24, will be replaced as soon as practicable.

OREGON.

Columbia River, page 53.—South Side of Middle Ground Buoy No. 9, a second-class spar, found missing December 14, was replaced the following day.

WASHINGTON.

Willapa Bay Entrance, page 69.—Inner Buoy, a P. S. first-class nun, heretofore reported missing, was replaced January 29.

Grays Harbor Entrance, page 73.—Trustee Spit Buoy No. O, a red, first-class nun, reported missing January 28, was replaced two days later.

ALASKA.

Revillagigedo Channel, page 87.—Cutter Rock Spindle, found missing February 4, was rebuilt same day.

Wrangell Strait, pages 90 and 91.—Keene Island or East Ledge Beacon, found missing February 5, was rebuilt same day.

Burnt Island Ledge Beacon, found partially destroyed February 5, was replaced same day.

South Ledge Buoy, No. 4, a red, second-class nun, heretofore reported out of position, was replaced February 5.

North Ledge Buoy No. 6, a red, second-class nun, found out of position February 5, was replaced same day.

Danger Point Buoy No. 8, a red, second-class spar, found missing February 6, was replaced by a red, first-class spar same day.

Rock Point Buoy No. 10, a red, first-class spar, heretofore reported missing, was replaced February 6.

Blunt Point Reef Buoy No. 16, a red, first-class spar, heretofore reported out of position, was replaced February 6.

Turn Point Buoy No. 2, a black, second-class spar, found missing February 7, was replaced by a black, first-class spar same day.

Prolewy Rock Spindle, found missing February 7, was rebuilt same day.

Peril Strait, page 95.—Liseno Shoal Buoy No. 3, a black, second-class nun, reported missing February 9, will be replaced as soon as practicable.

By order of the Lighthouse Board, C. G. CALKINS, Commander, U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector.

Office of Inspector 13th Lighthouse District, Portland, Oregon, 25 February, 1904.

W. B. Flint at Elele.

Purser Wright of the steamer Mikahala, which arrived yesterday morning from Kaula ports, reports:

"The steamer Ke Au Hou was at Kaula wharf discharging freight. The bark W. B. Flint was at Elele discharging 600 tons of general cargo. Fresh south-west winds and smooth seas crossing the channel. Fine weather on Kaula."

America Maru Plans.

TOKIO, Feb. 28.—On account of Admiral Togo's success at Port Arthur, the reopening of the sea to Japanese merchantmen and the revival of shipping, the Japanese Government does not anticipate it will have further need of the auxiliary cruisers America Maru and Yawata Maru, and they will be decommissioned and returned to their owners. Nothing now prevents the America Maru from resuming her place on the San Francisco line and the Yawata Maru on the Australian.

Solace Here Again.

The Naval Transport Solace arrived from Manila and Guam yesterday morning. Among her passengers are Commander Bechler, lately in command of the Monterey; Chaplain Charlton who was on the Kentucky; and Mrs.weeney, wife of Judge Sweeney of Manila. There are about 300 marines on board who will be discharged in San Francisco.

The transport will take five hundred tons of coal here and will sail Saturday morning, carrying mail.

The smothering habit at hand concerts and political meetings ought to be proscribed for by the jail physician.

SENATE DEBATE ON NAVAL BILL

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Senate debate on the Naval bill Senator Hale claimed Great Britain first, France second and the United States third in naval strength saying the popular impression that Germany outranked this country was fallacious. Mr. Hale acceded to a proposition by Mr. Perkins that in effectiveness of appliances the United States stood next to Great Britain. This was due to the fact that we had been able to take advantage of the mistakes of European Powers.

Mr. Hale said that Japan was the smallest of the naval Powers with the exception of Austria, but had an advantage in being only a few hundred miles from the farthest naval operations in which she might become involved.

"In our navy," said Mr. Hale, "there is talk of putting many of our vessels, such as the Oregon, Indiana and others of the same class, on the retired list."

"I hope they won't retire the Oregon," said Mr. Stewart.

"Well, they ought not to," said Mr. Hale, "but she has not the stateroom facilities that meet the fancy of naval officers. She has the same number of 13-inch guns and the same fighting capacity. Nothing suits naval officers except the largest battleships."

He expressed the opinion that the present war in the Orient would show that other vessels are more valuable than large battleships, but admitted that no definite conclusions could be drawn until the smoke lifted.

Mr. Hale said he had no censure for the officers of the navy.

"But the naval officer is a naval officer, pure and simple, and the American navy bounds his complete horizon. To him the navy is right and the naval board has run too much in the direction of enormous ships."

The naval board programme contemplated forty-eight battleships and twenty-four armored cruisers, and when that stage was reached an appropriation of \$200,000,000 a year would be necessary for the navy. He thought it probable that the appropriation required next year would be \$120,000,000. If, however, the scale should be kept down to the present rate of increase, the appropriation would be increased.

Mr. Perkins defended the officers of the navy, saying they were entitled to great credit.

Mr. Hale admitted that the American officer was a man of merit, but Congress had its responsibilities and should know where the money was going.

"I am," he said, "not to be deterred by criticism of want of patriotism. I want a powerful navy. It is necessary on account of the conditions. We have got seven good ships in the Philippines, for instance. It is different from what it is with Japan, who will do her fighting at home. In case of war we should have to spend hundreds of millions in the Philippines. But there is danger of going further than necessary."

Mr. Hale admitted that the last extensive additions to the navy had been made necessary by the acquisition of the Philippines, and said that he, for one, would like to get rid of those islands.

Still, so long as we have the islands, we must protect them. Likewise, he said, it now would be necessary to maintain a navy sufficient to protect the Panama canal.

Mr. Lodge spoke at some length on the need of a good navy to protect our trade and uphold the Monroe doctrine. He did not believe the torpedo boat would supersede the battleship, and said that in our war with Spain the torpedo vessel had been a complete failure.

Mr. Money said that if we were to persist in our policy of subjugation we would find necessary a greater navy than the people were willing to support. Mr. Money spoke of the prowess of the Japanese fleet and quoted a high authority as predicting that in a few months the Russian fleet would be overcome. Then would follow the Japanese victories on land. They would secure Korea and probably a part of Manchuria. Next they would go to the Philippines.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hale an appropriation of \$400,000 for the restoration of the frigate Constitution was inserted.

THE SOLDIERS PAID A FINE

The two soldiers, Sergeant Furguson and Corporal Stevens from the transport Sheridan, who were arrested early yesterday morning on a charge of robbing En Fee's fruit stand were in the police court yesterday. Both soldiers denied their guilt saying they had found the stolen tobacco scattered on the sidewalk. Judge Dickey imposed a fine of \$25 each which was paid by the company captain.

Meteorologist Lydecker noted a heavy storm in the southeast last night but was in hopes that it would not call here.

More Hawaiians accused of embezzlement? Impossible! It must be that the haoles are trying to down some other good men.

Gensan, where so many Japanese troops are reported from the Russian side as landing, is but 55 miles from the Ping Yang river.

Curtis Lauken is said to be leading a bolt in the Home Rule party. He wants to be a Democrat now, having tried everything else, including missionary politics. As the Democratic organization is not strong enough to stand a bolt of its own, it is shy of enlisting Curtis.

NO FRIEND LIKE AN OLD FRIEND.—He will always help you in time of need. It is the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is an old and tried friend in many thousands of homes, and like other old friends, can be depended upon in time of need.

For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

ONE OF LOCAL BILLS NOW BEFORE HOUSE.

(Continued from page 1.)

lot box, to be marked on the outside "General tickets;" and shall also provide a sufficient number of places, booths, or compartments, at or in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, so that in the marking thereof they may be screened from the observation of others, and a guard rail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot boxes and of such booths or compartments. The arrangements shall be such that neither the ballot boxes nor the box booths or compartments shall be hidden from the view of those just outside the said guard rail. The number of such voting booths or compartments shall not be less than one for every forty electors qualified to vote in the precinct. No person other than electors engaged in receiving, preparing or depositing their ballots shall be permitted to be within said rail before the closing of the polls, except by authority of the board of election, and then only for the purpose of keeping order and enforcing the law. Each of said voting booths or compartments shall be kept provided with proper supplies and conveniences for marking the ballots, and the election officers shall especially see that the stamps and ink pads required are at all times in such booths and in condition for proper use; and all officers upon whom is imposed by the law the duty of designating polling places shall supply each polling place with several stamps and several ink pads for each booth and such stamps shall be so made that a cross (X) may be made with either end of such stamp, and the same must be so constructed that the portion with which such cross (X) is to be made shall not be fastened on by any glue or like substance which may loosen when wet, but the said stamp shall be one solid piece.

"Strike out 'eight of the clock upon the morning' and insert in lieu thereof 'seven of the clock upon the morning' in section eighty."

"Strike out the words 'ballot boxes' in section eighty-one wherever they occur and insert in lieu thereof 'ballot box'."

"Strike out the word 'in' and insert in lieu thereof 'on' in section seventy-six."

"In section one hundred and twelve strike out 'interior department' and insert in lieu thereof 'office of the secretary of the Territory.'"

"In section one hundred and fourteen strike out the word 'Republic' wherever it occurs and insert in lieu thereof 'Territory.'"

"In section one hundred and fifteen strike out the words 'minister' and 'minister of the interior' and insert in lieu thereof 'treasurer,' and strike out all after the word 'refreshments.'"

"Strike out sections eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, and ninety-one and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 9. There shall be provided at each polling place at each election at which public officers are voted for but one public ballot for all the candidates for public office, and every ballot shall contain the names of all the candidates whose nominations for any office specified on the ballot have been duly made and not withdrawn, as provided in this Act, together with the title of the office arranged in tickets under the titles of the respective political parties as certified in the certificates of nomination. The arrangement of the ballot shall in general conform as nearly as practicable to the plan hereinafter given. The list of candidates of the several parties shall be printed in parallel columns each column to be headed by the party name in such order as the secretary of the Territory may direct, precedence, however, being given to the party which polled the highest number of votes for Delegate to Congress at the last preceding general election for such office, and so on. The number of such columns shall not exceed the number of separate tickets of candidates to be voted for at the polling place for which the ballot is provided, except as otherwise provided in this section. The party name shall be printed in display, the name or designation of the office in briefer lower case, and the name of the candidate therefor in briefer capital type. The title of the office, together with the name of the candidate therefor, shall be printed in a space one-half inch in depth and at least two inches in width, defined by light horizontal ruled lines with a blank space on the right thereof one-half of an inch wide, inclosed by heavier dark lines, which space (called the voting square) shall be of the same depth as the space containing the title of the office and the name of the candidate. The heading of each party ticket shall be separated from the rest of the tickets by a heavy printed line. Each column upon the ballot shall be bordered on either side by a broad solid printed line one-eighth of an inch wide, and the edge of the ballot on the left-hand side shall be trimmed off up to the border or solid line described, and on the right-hand side shall be perforated along the border or solid line above described. The ballots shall be so printed as to give each elector a clear opportunity to designate, by stamping a cross (X) in a blank inclosed space, heretofore designated as the voting space, on the right of and after the name of each candidate, his choice of particular candidate. The ballot shall be printed on the same leaf with a stub and separated therefrom by a perforated line across the top of the ballot. On each ballot a perforated line shall extend from top to bottom, along the border or solid line hereinafter described, one-half inch from the right-hand side of each ballot, and upon the half-inch strip thus formed there shall be no printing except the number of the ballot, which shall be upon the back of such strip, in such position that it shall appear on the outside when the ballot is folded. The number on each ballot shall be the same as that on the corresponding stub, and the ballot and stubs shall

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You can't lose an atom without feeling it. The body is like an engine, a watch, a machine; must be kept in good order to run right.

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strict. All ballots shall be numbered consecutively in each district. All ballots shall be printed on the back, below the stub and immediately at the left of the center of the ballot, in great primer roman condensed capitals, the words "General ticket." On the top of the face of the ballot the following direction shall be printed: "To vote for a person, stamp a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name." All of the ballots of the same sort prepared by the secretary of the Territory for the same polling place shall be of precisely the same size, arrangement, quality and tint of paper, and kind of type, and shall be printed with black ink of the same tint, so that when the stubs mentioned as aforesaid shall be detached therefrom it shall be impossible to distinguish any one of the ballots from the other ballots of the same sort, and the names of all candidates printed upon the ballot shall be in type of the same size and character. If two or more officers are to be elected to the same office for different terms, the terms for which each is nominated shall be printed upon the ballot as a part of the title of the office. If at a general election an officer is to be elected for full term and another to fill a vacancy, the ballots containing the names of the candidates shall, as a part of the title of the office, designate the term to fill which such candidates are severally nominated, and the name of the candidate to fill such vacancy shall be printed next following the name of the candidate nominated for the full term.

"Amend section ninety-five so that it will read:

"Sec. 9. In case of the prevention of an election in any precinct by the loss or destruction of the ballots intended for that precinct, the inspector or other election officer for that precinct shall make an affidavit setting forth the fact, swear to the same before an officer authorized to administer oaths, and transmit it to the governor of the Territory. Upon receipt of such affidavit, the governor may order a new election in such precinct, and upon the application of any candidate for any office to be voted for by the electors of such precinct the governor shall order a new election in such precinct."

"Amend sections ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, and one hundred and two so as to read as follows:

"Sec. Any person desiring to vote shall write his name and address on a roster of voters provided for that purpose and announce the same to one of the ballot clerks, who shall then in an audible tone of voice announce the same, and if the other ballot clerk finds the name on the register he shall in like manner repeat the name and address, whereupon challenge may be interposed, as provided in Schedule A; and if the challenge be overruled the ballot clerk shall give him a ticket, and the clerk shall write on the register, opposite the name of the voter, the number of the general ticket given him, and the voter shall be allowed to enter the place inclosed by the guard rail, as above provided. The ballot clerk shall give him but one general ticket, and in order to prevent voters from marking their ballots with a pencil or otherwise contrary to law, it shall be the duty of the ballot clerk, whenever he shall deliver a ballot to any voter, to then orally distinctly state to him, so that it may be heard by the bystanders, that he must mark the ballot with the stamp provided by this Act or it will not be counted. On receipt of his ballot, the elector shall forthwith, and without leaving the inclosed space, retire alone to one of the places, booths, or compartments provided to prepare his ballot. He shall prepare his ballot by marking a cross after the name of the person or persons for whom he intends to vote. Such marking shall be done only with a stamp, which, with necessary pads and ink, shall be provided by the officers who are by this Act required to furnish election supplies for each booth or compartment provided for the marking and preparation of ballots. Before leaving such booth or compartment the elector shall re-fold his ballot in such a manner that the number of the ballot and the indorsement on the back shall appear on the outside thereof, without displaying the marks on the face thereof, and shall keep it folded until he has voted. Having re-folded his ballot, the voter shall deliver it folded to the inspector, who shall announce in an audible tone of voice the name of the voter and the number of his ballot. The ballot clerk having the register in charge, if he finds the number to correspond with the number marked opposite the voter's name on the register, shall in like manner repeat the name and number, and shall mark opposite the name the word 'Voted.' The inspector shall then sep-

FORECLOSURES.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated September 6th, 1897, made by A. B. Loebenstein, Trustee, of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagor, to W. O. Smith, Trustee, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, page 237, and which said mortgage was assigned and transferred by said W. O. Smith, Trustee, to A. S. Wilcox, of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, by assignment dated September 6th, 1897, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, page 307, the said A. S. Wilcox, assignee of the mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1904, by L. E. Ray, auctioneer.

The property conveyed by said mortgage consists of all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, generally called Reeds Island, being a parcel of land surrounded by parts of the Waikuku River, and being a portion of the Ahupuaa of Pihonua, called "Koloiki," and containing an area of 26 acres more or less.

Together with all the rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging and the improvements that may be thereon.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin; deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or L. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

A. S. WILCOX, Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, February 25, 1904.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Keawe Kailua, late of Kalaupapa, Molokai, deceased (testate), by the Hon. J. W. Kalia, Circuit Judge of Maui, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present same to Henry Smith at the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from date, or they shall be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of same with the said Henry Smith.

Dated Honolulu, Feb. 4, 1904. MALA KAILUA, Administratrix with the Will Annexed, Estate of Keawe Kailua.

MUST BE INSPECTION.

At the meeting of the Board of Agriculture yesterday a resolution was adopted promulgating new rules regarding the shipment of plants on inter-island vessels. The rule, before it becomes effective, must be signed by Governor Carter and it will then be sent to the steamship companies and others interested.

The rule follows:

Rule governing the shipping of articles between the Islands of the Territory of Hawaii:

Be it resolved by the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of the Territory of Hawaii, that the following rule and regulation shall be and hereby are adopted as rules and regulations of this Board:

Rule 1. No soil, nursery stock, tree, sugar cane, shrub, plant, flower, vine, cutting, graft, clone, bud, seed, root, fruit pit, vegetable, leaf, nut, or other vegetable growth shall be shipped or transported from the Island of Oahu to any other island in the Territory of Hawaii, nor shall any sugar cane be shipped or transported from any island other than Oahu to any other island, until the same shall have been first submitted to the inspection of an Inspector of the Board at Honolulu, and have undergone such fumigation, disinfection, or quarantine as he may direct, and until he shall have issued a permit allowing the article or articles so inspected to be shipped and transported to another island.

be numbered consecutively in each district the slip containing the number from the ballot and shall deposit the ballot in the box. The numbers of all ballots shall be immediately destroyed."

SCHEDULE A.

A person offering to vote may be orally challenged by any elector of the district upon either or all of the following grounds:

First.—That he is not the person whose name appears on the register.

Second.—That he can not read or write the English or the Hawaiian language.

Third.—That he has not resided within the Territory one year next preceding the election.

Fourth.—That he has not been a naturalized citizen of the United States for three months prior to the election.

Fifth.—That he has not resided within the district for three months preceding the election.

Sixth.—That he has before voted that day.

Seventh.—That he has been convicted of an infamous crime.

Eighth.—That he has been convicted of embezzlement or misappropriation of public money.

Ninth.—That he has been expelled from the legislature for giving or receiving bribe.